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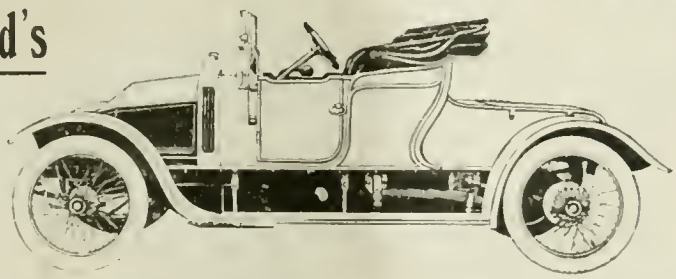

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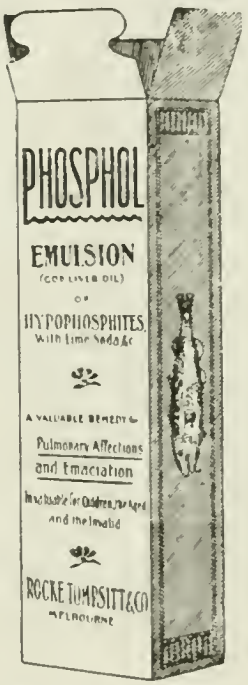

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 319. JULY 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, June 6, 1912.

RECEPTION WEEK.

For the second time the annual Reception Week at the headquarters of Pharmacy in London has proved an unqualified success, and has again served the useful purpose of bringing pharmacists together who otherwise would have had no opportunity of meeting. The reception by the President and Mrs. Allen at the King's Halls Rooms, Holborn Restaurant, on May 8, attracted a very large attendance, representative of all ranks of pharmacy. Everything connected with the function was on the best scale, and when the company broke up there was general agreement that the evening had been one of the most successful pharmaceutical social gatherings within the recollection of everyone present. During the week the premises at Bloomsbury-square were thrown open to visitors and a number of informal conferences took place with pharmacists and members of the Council and officers of the Society. These informal meetings are doing a great deal in breaking down prejudices against the Society and those connected with it. They tend to dissolve the superstition that the Society does little else but collect fees and institute prosecutions against unfortunate pharmacists. All those who participated in the functions of the week recognised the

vast amount of work which is being done in the interests of the craft, and were unsparing in their praise of the excellent manner in which the officers and the members of the Council carry out their multifarious duties.

THE 71ST ANNUAL MEETING

of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on May 15 and passed off harmoniously. The president (Mr. C. B. Allen) occupied the chair, and moved the adoption of the annual report. Mr. Allen closely reviewed the principal events of the year and laid emphasis on the fact that never before in the history of the Society had the Council and its officers passed through such a strenuous time. He explained that the abnormal amount of work which had to be undertaken had necessarily entailed considerable expenditure, so that the year ended with a deficit of £1014. Most of this expenditure was non-recurring, and seeing that the money had been spent in pressing home the views of pharmacists on the Government and its advisors he thought the increased outlay had been more than justified. The Council was spending less money on non-essential and more on things that mattered, and he thought this policy would commend itself to members. Turning to the subject of reciprocity, Mr Allen said that at the last meeting of the Council the first reciprocal agreements with Colonial pharmaceutical authorities were decided upon, "and it is with considerable satisfaction that I am able to say that to-day we can accept, under certain equitable conditions, the pharmaceutical graduates of Victoria and Queensland. The negotiations with other Colonies are incomplete, but will be continued, with, it is hoped, eventual success and mutual satisfaction. It is, of course, quite obvious that this most desirable advance towards Imperial unity in matters pharmaceutical could not have been accomplished without considerable preliminary work, both in the Colonies and in Great Britain, and I feel it only right to recall the value of the personal work in this direction of the late Sir Joseph Bosisto, of Victoria; the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, Mr Harry Shillinglaw; Mr A B Chater, of Brisbane; Mr. C J Carrol, of New South Wales; and the various Presidents and representatives of Colonial Boards and Societies who have from time to time given us the pleasure of receiving them as visitors to our examinations and other official functions."

The report and financial statements were adopted after a short discussion. At the conclusion of the meeting the election of seven members of the Council took place. The scrutineers reported that 6056 voting papers were distributed, 3860 of which were returned. They announced that Mr. C. B. Allen was re-elected top of the poll with 2455 votes, Messrs. Neathercoat, Gilmour, Gibson, and Campkin (retiring members) following in due order. Messrs. F. P. Sargeant and T. V. White occupied sixth and seventh places, unseating Messrs. Cross and Walshaw, two former members of the Council who offered themselves for re-election. There were twelve candidates for the seven vacancies. As the voting indicates, there was little interest taken in the election, despite the tactics of a certain clique which endeavoured to make the question of the secretaryship a leading factor in the election, the retiring president, Mr. Allen, being the principal figure aimed at by these malcontents.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

A meeting of English pharmacists was held at 17 Bloomsbury-square on May 8 for the purpose of electing the English Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance. Mr. P. F. Rowsell, of Exeter, one of the members of the Advisory Committee, occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance of pharmacists. After outlining the provisions of the Act, Mr. Rowsell said that he thought it was a very wise thing that the Council of the Society had decided to form a committee to watch pharmaceutical interests. It was thought, wisely too, that the committee should not be a committee of the Council, but one constituted on the broadest possible lines and representative of all classes legally entitled to practise pharmacy. Pharmacists had responded fairly well to the appeal for financial assistance, and it was hoped that £500 would be raised to meet the working expenses of the committee. Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones, M.P., then addressed the meeting and suggested that the best plan would be to elect the members according to the territory they represented. Ultimately a strong committee of 27 was elected. Mr. Glyn Jones then proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting of English Pharmacists, assembled for the purpose of setting up the National Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance (England), expresses its general agreement with the demand of the medical profession for adequate remuneration for professional services under the Insurance Act, but protests against the claim made by the special meeting of the British Medical Association, "That, dispensing, as hitherto, should be done and arranged for by the medical practitioners, should they so desire, and paid for at the scale of tariff agreed upon for pharmacists." That this meeting considers this additional claim to be a demand not for remuneration for professional medical services but for additional remuneration for the profit in the supply of medicines, drugs, and appliances for insured persons, and protests that such a claim is inconsistent with the exercise of pharmaceutical functions provided for by Section 15 of the Act.

The mover said that though the main scheme of the Act provided that the dispensing for insured persons should be done by pharmacists, or, rather, that contracts for the dispensing should be made with the pharmacist and not with the doctor, except where the commissioners made special arrangements. Yet the doctors, in addition to the six cardinal claims, about which it would be an impertinence for them as pharmacists to make any comment on, had passed a resolution that dispensing, as hitherto, should be done or arranged for by the medical practitioners should they so desire, and paid for at the rate agreed upon for pharmacists. Every pharmacist must wish the doctors God-speed with the efforts they were making to secure proper remuneration for their own professional services, but it seemed a pity that some members of the profession should attempt to rob pharmacists of what were generally admitted to be their legitimate functions. The resolution was unanimously adopted and copies were ordered to be sent to the members of the Insurance Commission, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the press.

THE "PATENT" MEDICINE ENQUIRY.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been appointed to inquire into the proprietary medicine question has commenced its sittings, and from the evidence which has already been given it is evident that the scope of the inquiry is going to be very far-reaching. Perhaps the manner in which pharmacists are likely to be affected may be best illustrated by quoting the following paragraph from the official notes of the local Association Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society:

"The serious view which the members of the Select Committee on Proprietary Medicines appear to be taking of their duties indicates that sooner rather than later pharmacists may expect legislation to follow the issuing of their report. What form this legislation may take it is, of course, impossible at this stage of the proceedings to surmise. The point which emerges plainly is that the Committee intends to clear up in the most thorough manner possible much of the obscurity that has hitherto wrapped this question in mystery. The evidence so far elicited from the various Government departments seems to show that only one of them directly undertakes responsibility, and this department is the Customs and Excise. That this one department is vitally interested is not surprising when it is remembered that the revenue last year from the medicine stamp duty was £327,826, together with a trifle of over £10,000 received for the five-shilling licences. As far as the other departments are concerned, there would appear to be a facility in passing on questions from one to another, and although the departments concerned may consider that in practice the administration works out fairly well, the average observer may be forgiven if he has doubts on the subject."

"The connection of the Privy Council Office, according to the evidence, with the question of proprietary medicines is really only indirect and incidental to their other duties. A further question elicited the opinion that at the present time it was nobody's business to concern himself with the growth of the evil of the spread of useless and pernicious drugs, and to do something to protect the public. There is no Government department authorised to interfere in the matter of 'patents,' except as regards stamps. The genesis of the well-remembered 'Report as to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery by Unqualified Persons' was also recalled, and furnishes an example of how a report of this description may be compiled. The General Medical Council, representing the medical profession, apply to the Privy Council for a Royal Commission; the Privy Council get the Local Government Board, the Scottish Office, and the Irish Office to set the Medical Officers of Health, who are members of the profes-

sion represented by the General Medical Council, to make inquiries; their reports are furnished to their respective Local Government Boards, who append a memorandum giving a general survey of the inquiry; and the whole is published in a 'Blue Book,' for which nobody appears to desire responsibility.

"Such evidence as has been given at the two sittings of the Select Committee cannot fail in profoundly affecting the minds not only of members of the Committee, but of all those interested in medicine in the widest meaning of that word. To pharmacists it once more gives an insight into the way in which public men in high positions regard the pharmacist, and, further, it shows a disposition on the part of those in authority to recommend the putting on one basis of proprietary medicines of all kinds."

EIGHTEENTH CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.

This well-organised institution is rapidly approaching its majority, and your esteemed contemporary, "The British and Colonial Druggist," is to be congratulated on the happy outcome of its labours. The 1912 exhibition which was held in London during the second week in May was no less successful than its predecessors. It drew pharmacists in large numbers to a common centre, and both visitors and exhibitors were delighted with the excellent facilities given by the proprietary to view the exhibits and to promote business intercourse. Amongst the many exhibitors were Messrs. W. B. Cartright and Co., Ltd., whose well-arranged display of compressed tablets was much admired. This firm also showed a new horticultural specialty called "Plantoids," which, applied to the soil in which flowers are grown, induces a quick and luxuriant growth. Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., were again to the fore with a tastefully arranged pavilion in which their high grade perfumes and extracts were brought under prominent notice. Horlick's Malted Milk Co. had a characteristic exhibit of their food products. This firm also showed an improved form of feeding bottle for infants. Messrs. Parke Davis and Co.'s stand contained a comprehensive exhibit of this firm's well-known preparations, the popular Euthymol specialties being given a prominent place. The Scholl Manufactures Co., Ltd., confined their attention to orthopaedic appliances and remedies for foot troubles. The "Foot Eazer" is an ingenious contrivance for lessening the strain on the feet. The Sanitas Co.'s display was, of course, concentrated on disinfectants, germicides, deodorants, etc. It was always a popular centre and the company did good business during the exhibition. Messrs. Fassett and Johnson, representing Seabury and Johnson, as usual, made the most of the excellent scope afforded them by the variety of goods manufactured by this well-known firm. The First Aid cases, in particular, proved to be good sellers. Messrs. Wyleys, Ltd., set out in tempting order a wide range of their famous specialties, including tropels and bitropels. Amongst other interesting products shown by this firm was a new "Syrup of Prunes and Bananas." Messrs. Brand and Co., Ltd., were well to the front with an exhibit of meat essences and other food products suitable for invalids.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

London has been in the throes of another serious strike during the month. When the dockers decided to cease work a fortnight ago it was immediately recognised that shipping on the Thames would be paralysed to a great extent. It is unfortunate that traders have had to face another disruption of trade so soon after the recent disastrous coal strike, but apparently labour troubles are on the increase and strikes will have to be accepted as one of the ordinary risks of business. This strike in particular has sadly interfered with the unloading of crude drugs and heavy chemicals and the export business has been practically at a standstill. Importers in Australia are sure to feel the pinch later on. At present the strike is in full swing, but there are signs of a weakening on the part of the men, and most of the shipping companies are commencing to unload their boats on a limited scale with non-union men.

GENERAL.

Mr. Charles Sanger, head of the old-established firm of "Sangers," died at Weybridge on May 5th in his 70th year. He was a man of great benevolence, and was held in great esteem by pharmacists. It was mainly due to his enthusiasm and dogged persistence that the P.A.T.A. was started and put on a proper basis. He will be greatly missed in London drug circles.

Prosecution for Not Colouring Arsenic. —At Wragby (Lincs.), on May 2nd, Elijah Brackenbury, chemist and druggist, of Bardney, was summoned under the Arsenic Act of 1851 for selling 60 lbs. of arsenic without colouring it with soot or indigo to the required proportion. Defendant's son, who answered the summons, pleaded guilty. Police-sergeant Stainland stated that on seeing Mr. Brackenbury respecting a large sale of arsenic in the crude state, defendant said it was true he had sold the arsenic, but at the time he was under the impression that any quantity over 10 lbs. could be sold in the raw state. He now knew by the Act that it should have been mixed, and he was sorry for not having complied with the law. The Bench imposed a fine of 10s. and 4s. 6d. costs.

The Sale of Teething Powders. — An inquiry was held at Ilkeston on May 22 concerning the death of the nine months old child of Arthur Henry Bostock. Dr. Tobin, at the opening of the inquiry, expressed an opinion that death was due to poisoning arising from the administration of a soothing or teething powder. Mr. S. R. Trotman, Nottingham City analyst, said he found no trace of poison in the deceased's stomach. The powders contained a third of a grain of calomel, and a very small trace of antimony. These drugs were used considerably in certain kinds of medicines. He could not connect anything found in the powders with the child's death. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to convulsions. They added a rider that at present there was not proper supervision over the sale of powders for children.

At the June meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following permanent officers were reappointed:—Secretary and Registrar, Mr. Richard Bremridge; Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. J. Chater; Curator, Mr. E. M. Holmes; Editor, Mr. John Humphrey; Assistant Secretary, in Scotland, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill; Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P.; and Local Associations Officer, Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock.

"Sanitas" Company, Limited.—Presiding over the annual general meeting of the "Sanitas" Company, on May 29, the Chairman (Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S.) stated that, although inconvenience and loss had been caused by the railway, docks and colliery strikes which had taken place during the past year, the sales of their disinfectants and sanitary appliances were larger than in any previous year of the company's existence. Two directions in which good progress had been made were the increased use of "Sanitas Fluid" as a fob for preventing the bites of mosquitoes, gnats and other insects, and that of "Sanitas Powder" for ridding gardens of slugs. A final dividend of 5 per cent., making in all 7½ per cent. for the year, was declared, £2500 was added to the Reserve Fund, £2700 to Contingency Account, and a balance of £3238 carried forward to next account.

The Chemists' Assistants' Reform Union has been formed with the object of securing a minimum wage for managers and assistants, qualified and unqualified. The following rates are set out in a circular which has been issued, as being just and reasonable, viz.: — "Managers, qualified, 60s.; assistants, qualified, 50s., unqualified, 35s.; a minimum wage for dispensers, viz., 30s. (Halls); the absolute withdrawal of all cheap female labour in the chemist stores, who are not earning 18s. per week; and to obtain legislation to prevent unqualified companies carrying on business of a chemist with the aid of qualified men."

Registration of Apothecaries. — It is reported that a Bill is being introduced into the House of Commons to secure the registration of apothecaries, conferring the right of holders of the certificate of the Society of Apothecaries to use a distinctive title.

The Supply of Drugs.—In the House of Commons on May 22 Captain Jessel asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the complaints of those chemists who, keeping a single assistant, are permitted to sell medicines which are urgently required, but are prevented from selling anything else under the Shops Act; whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that if a chemist keeping a single assistant goes away on a holiday for a fortnight he is bound to give his assistant two half-holidays, and is thereby compelled to employ another assistant, who may not be acquainted with the requirements of the business; and whether he could see his way to introduce legislation for the purpose of amending the Shops Act.—Mr. McKenna

replied: I cannot trace any complaints on this point; and, as at present advised, I do not think any case is made out for amending the Act.

Opium Production in China — The Earl of Ronaldshay asked Mr. Acland on May 20 if there were any reports showing that the production of opium is being carried on unchecked in certain provinces in China. Mr. Acland: Reports have been received that opium cultivation is proceeding in certain provinces of China, over which in the present circumstances the Chinese Government are unable to exercise any effective control. His Majesty's Government are, however, confident that with the full restoration of order the Chinese Government will take the necessary steps to ensure the enforcement of the suppression of the cultivation of opium throughout China.

Cod-Liver Oil, according to recent advices, is likely to show a decline in the prices which have been lately ruling. Makers of the best qualities are now quoting finest new 1912 Norwegian non-freezing cod-liver oil, 57 - per barrel c.i.f., London, in lots of at least five barrels.

W. J. Bush and Co. Limited.—The report of W. J. Bush and Co. Ltd. for 1911 shows a gross profit of £137,127. After providing for debenture interest, expenses, and directors' remuneration, and making an allowance for depreciation, there is a net profit of £44,354, which, with the amount brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of £57,504. The directors propose to increase the general reserve fund by £16,500, to pay a final dividend of 8 per cent. on the ordinary shares (making 12 per cent. for the year), leaving to be carried forward £19,814. The fifteenth annual general meeting was held on May 9, Mr. James Mortimer Bush (chairman and managing director) presiding. The chairman's suggestion that the directors' report and statement of accounts be taken as read, was agreed to. "All our previous records have been left quite a distance behind," said the chairman. "Though our progress during the past few years indicates that the business is being conducted on successful lines, exceptionally favourable conditions prevailed during the year just completed. Business was brisk throughout the greater part of the world; we had a magnificent summer, which was a great help to a long-suffering section of our customers—the mineral water makers—causing us also to benefit thereby, and the year was remarkable for big rises in the prices of a large number of the products we manufacture and handle, thus enabling us to realise our large stocks to good advantage. To some extent these higher prices acted adversely, as they increased the cost of manufacture of some of our specialities, the selling prices of which we are obliged to keep constant. On the whole, however, the enhanced values worked to our advantage. Again, the successful placing on the market of additional manufactured products also helped us to increase our business." The report and statement of accounts were adopted, and Mr. Robert Wigram, the retiring director, was re-elected.

A Further Advance in the Price of Santonin, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, has not come wholly as a surprise, although the level of value now reached is remarkable. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention that a purchase of 2 cwts.—the quantity which it is necessary to take in order to be able to buy at present lowest price—necessitates an outlay of practically £1000. Little more than twenty years ago 2 cwts. of santonin of equal quality could have been purchased for about £45. Present lowest price for 2-cwt. lots of santonin is 89s. per lb. The advance is mainly due to the fact that for successive years the crop of wormseed has been short, and the yield of santonin consequently insufficient for the world's requirements. Possibly, however, the total absence of competition in the article may not have been without influence in bringing about such an enormous advance in price.

Armorial Bearings belonging to a corporate body may not, apparently, be used by traders for business purposes, even though no objection be taken by the corporate body to such a course being pursued. The College of Arms is reported to be taking cognisance of the increasing extent to which armorial bearings are being used by traders for business purposes. Although corporations own their arms, they have no authority to permit others to use them. A grant of arms is on the same footing as a baronetcy—both are conferred by Royal Patent, and a person or body of persons has

no more right to grant the use of the arms than a baronet has to lend or give away his title.

Mr. C. B. Allen has been re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mr. Edmund White has been elected vice-president. Mr. Allen has also been appointed treasurer of the Drug Trade Appeal Fund.

At the June session of the British Medical Association, the President, Sir Donald MacAlister, said that during the coming summer special meetings of the Pharmacopoeia Committee would be held in order to accelerate the completion of the text of the new edition of the Pharmacopoeia for the press.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

Copies of Prescriptions.

The subject discussed at a recent meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association, England, is one which years ago used to crop up two or three times a session, but of late we have heard very little about ethics, probably because pharmacists have had something less elusive to talk about. Far be it from us to belittle the importance of the science of pharmaceutical duty, but it is sad to reflect that to talk of duty, though it reminds us what our duty is, rarely helps us to perform it. But what is our duty? The first object of these discussions is to bring us to some common understanding of what should be the universal and invariable action of pharmacists under certain circumstances, and the second to resolve unfailingly to perform that action, however distasteful and unprofitable its performance at times may be. Up to the present the first object has not been reached. Year after year, from time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, we pharmacists have solemnly met together to determine what shall be our conduct when we are asked for a copy of a prescription; we are still meeting and still debating, but the only conclusion that has yet been reached is that ethics is not an exact science, and that behaviour that is good for one occasion may sometimes be pedantic or even priggish. In this matter the only hard-and-fast rule to suit all cases is to leave it to the pharmacist to do what seems right to him. Nowadays we are so hedged in by rules and regulations, and so steadily are the limits within which we are allowed free action closing in upon us, that, if we were wise, we should try to find delight in the exercise of that remnant of discretion which the law has left us. To whom does the prescription belong? Until the courts decide to the contrary—and there is little likelihood that they will ever be asked to decide one way or the other—it must be taken for granted that the law is on the side of the patient. The patient may destroy the prescription, give it away, or even sell it. But he can compel no man to duplicate it, and if a pharmacist who is asked to copy it deems it improper to do so it is obviously his duty to refuse to do it. Just as the prescription belongs to the patient, so does the transcript of it in the pharmacist's book belong to the pharmacist; it forms, in fact, part of his business equipment, and when he sells his shop he sells his prescription book. He can refuse or consent to sell or give away a copy of the transcript, but his responsibility is greater than that of the patient, because he knows that the prescription only forms part of the treatment of one disorder of one person, and that it may be wholly unsuitable for another person or at another time for the person for whom it was originally written. Therefore we believe it rarely occurs that a pharmacist finds it desirable to supply a copy of a prescription to the original owner, while to justify him in giving a copy to a third party the circumstances would have to be unusual. As has already been said, the whole question as to whether copies of prescriptions should be supplied may safely be left to the pharmacist.—*Pharm. Journal*, 23rd March, 1912.

Arsenical Fly Papers.

In connection with the comments of our English correspondent on the London Arsenic Mystery, as the Seddon poisoning case was termed, and the results of the analysis of arsenical fly papers by Dr. Wilcox, the Home Office Analyst, it may be of interest to pharmacists to reprint a communication made by Dr. Sidney Plowman on June 19th, 1878, to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and published in the issue of June 22nd of that year:—

Sir,—Some little time ago, a boy, eight years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital with marked symptoms of bella-

donna poisoning. On being questioned he stated that he had swallowed the liquid in which an ordinary fly-paper had been steeped. As, however, he had been forbidden under severe penalties to touch a lotion which was in the house at the time, and as it was extremely unlikely that any preparation of belladonna existed in the fly-paper, it was considered that he had swallowed a portion of the lotion, and endeavoured to conceal his disobedience by stating that he had drunk the fly-paper liquid. Extract of physostigma was administered to the boy, who finally recovered.

The lotion and the paper were placed in my hands for analysis. I succeeded in detecting atropine in the lotion, which was apparently the green extract of belladonna rubbed down with water, and to my surprise found a considerable quantity of arsenic in the fly-paper.

My particular object in writing this letter is to call attention to the fact that fly-papers commonly contain arsenic. This may be well known to the majority of your readers, but it was certainly unknown to myself and to several to whom I have spoken on the subject. In fact, one stated that he had last week informed a lady customer that fly-papers were only fatal to insect life. In order to ascertain whether fly-papers generally contain arsenic, and if so to what extent, I procured six samples, bearing the name of six different makers. In five of the six I found arsenic, and on estimating the amount obtained the following results, being in each case the mean of two experiments:—

No.	Amount of Arsenic As_2O_3 in each Paper.
1	1.92 grains.
2	2. "
3	2.95 "
4	6.25 "
5	5.36 "

"The sixth kind contained no arsenicum in any form whatever. It was very bitter to the taste, and as it contained no strychnia I inferred that it contained some preparation of quassia. I endeavoured to isolate quassiin from a number of the papers, but towards the end of process lost the whole and I have not had time to repeat the operation.

In all the arsenical fly papers the arsenic existed chiefly as free arsenic As_2O_3, for the aqueous solutions were faintly but distinctly acid, and though nitrate of silver gave reactions for arsenites, ammonio-nitrate of silver gave very much more decided reactions.

Now according to the strict letter of the law, it is unlawful for any but registered chemists and druggists or pharmaceutical chemists to sell this preparation of arsenic, and even the registered chemist is acting illegally who sells an arsenical fly paper without labelling it poison, placing his own name and address upon it, registering the sale, taking care that the purchaser is known to him, and, if not, insisting that he (the purchaser) be introduced by some one known to both.

I have no wish to cause additional restrictions to be imposed on the chemist in the carrying on of his business, but supposing that a chemist sold some of No. 4 paper without registering the sale, etc., and further, supposing that a child swallowed the liquid with fatal results, and that an inquest was held, there is much probability that the coroner would severely censure the seller, although he (the seller) might be perfectly ignorant of the poisonous nature of the fly-paper. Independently of this consideration I think that there are few men who would wittingly take the responsibility of selling a number of sheets, some of them containing over six grains of arsenic, to be moistened with water and distributed in open plates and dishes throughout dwelling houses.

I consider, therefore, that it behoves all chemists in business to ascertain the nature of the fly-papers which they sell, and to cease retailing those which may be found on examination to contain a poison which might be fatal to human life.

St. Thomas's Hospital, June 10, 1878.

SIDNEY PLOWMAN.

Compound Pine Inhalant for Use With Handkerchief. The following is said to have been well tried, and gives excellent results in catarrh, influenza, hay fever, and general throat and chest affections—Oil of pine, 2 fl. drs.; terebene, 2 fl. drs.; creosote, 30 minims; menthol, 30 grains; oil of cinnamon, 10 minims; oil of eucalyptus, 1 fl. oz. Sprinkle a few drops on a handkerchief or cotton-wool, and inhale through each nostril separately; or put a teaspoonful into a pint of boiling water and inhale the vapours.—*Southern Pharm. Journ.*, October, 1911, 64.

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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London—173 Fleet Street.
Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street.
Melbourne—300 Swanston Street.

Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Early Closing at Ballarat.— — The Executive Council, on July 1, adopted a regulation requiring all chemists' shops in Ballarat and Ballarat East to be closed at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, and 10 p.m. on Friday in every week of the year.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. — The Minister of Public Health has decided to establish a consumption dispensary in the city of Melbourne. The old Patents' Office in Lonsdale-street was recommended as being suitable for this purpose. Mr. McAlpine and other Government experts who are located in the building, are, however, protesting against the proposal. It is also stated that the site is inconvenient, and that in any case a detached building should be secured, as otherwise persons using it will be subject to infection. The Minister intends to start the dispensary with the assistance of the medical officers of the Board of Health, but he believes that later on honorary medical officers attached to public hospitals will assist in the work of the institution in the interests of humanity.

Exhibition of Hygiene. — The metropolitan committee of the Australian Natives' Association has decided to proceed with another exhibition of Australian manufactures and products, and, in conjunction with this, an exhibition of hygiene (for the protection of public health), on lines somewhat similar to that held at Dresden last year. These will be held in the Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne, the opening day being January 25, 1913.

The committee is making good progress with the preliminary arrangements, and hopes to have the various schedules circulated among manufacturers and others at an early date.

Royal Commission on Pure Food and Drugs. — Dr. Ashburton Thompson, after hearing evidence in Western Australia and South Australia, returned to Melbourne on July 8 and called upon Dr. Ham, chairman of the Board of Public Health, to make preliminary arrangements in respect of the taking of evidence in Victoria. Dr. Thomp-

son expects to commence his inquiry in Melbourne early in August. Steps are being taken by the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society to place certain evidence before the Commission in reference to the proposed regulations relating to the labelling of medicinal preparations and medicines dispensed by a pharmacist in his open shop.

The Chemical Industry and the New Protection.—The *Journal of Commerce* (Melbourne) for July 10, 1912, contains an informative article on the incidence of the Commonwealth Customs tariff and its relation to the manufacturing industry of the various States. From this, the following abstract dealing with drugs, chemicals, etc., may be quoted:—

XIV. Drugs, Chemicals, etc.	Product	Hands.	Wages	Wages per head	Wages to Product	% Margin.
	£	No.	£	£ s.		
(a) Chemical, Drugs, Medicines ...	1,337,416	1,945	172,605	88 15	12.9	48.1
(b) Fertilizers	369,075	738	52,731	71 9	14.3	16.8

The following Import Duties per cent. are given in the following article. (a) Acetic ditto over 30 per cent. of acid, 164, acetates, 15; Muriatic nitric and sulphuric acids, 15; ammonia, liquid, etc., 15, ditto, muriate and sulphate, free; carbonic acid gas, 83; salicylic and boric acids, salicylate of soda, calcium and magnesium foaming powders, 20, 25; napthaline, 25; salamoniac, voltoids of, 15; formalin, insecticides and disinfectants, 10, 15; fly papers, 10; medicines, including patents, etc., also other packed for household use, etc., tablets, etc., 15; toilet preparations, non-spirituous, 25, 30; soda crystals, 17½. (b) Sulphate of ammonia, free; manures, free. Comparing the percentage of wages in the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the figures are 12.3; 12.5 and 11.8 respectively. The average proportion of wages to production in all industries in the Commonwealth is 10.77. The article has been carefully compiled, and is very informative, especially where it shows the high percentage tariff rate in cases where there is a fixed or specific duty. For instance, the duty on toilet and medicated soap is given at 20 per cent., lime juice in bulk, about 21½ per cent., and in bottles 31 per cent., etc. The question left unsolved is whether the increase in wages has overtaken the benefit given to the manufacturer by the Customs tariff. This complicated question the article does not profess to deal with.

Importation of Pharmaceutical Products.—According to figures just issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, imports of pharmaceutical products into Australia for the past five years compare as follow:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Carbonate ...	2,408	3,065	2,258	2,083	2,296
Cream of Tartar	148,502	177,895	133,522	198,458	78,573
Insecticides Sheepwashes, &c.	51,789	53,408	47,942	60,69	68,571
Medicines ...	284,219	228,127	212,311	254,560	266,991
Oils, Essential (non-spirit.)	41,547	50,771	32,356	42,642	51,335
Opium					
Medicinal ...	968	1,135	1,283	794	1,400
Medical preparations containing	1,902	1,199	412	1,126	980
Saccharin, &c. ...	1,931	892	1,016	1,619	1,393
Soda—Bicarbonate and Carbonate ...	30,862	27,699	21,315	20,333	23,196
Other Pharmaceutical Products ...	237,133	209,303	204,451	231,304	264,884

It will be noticed that importations in almost all items reached a maximum last year. There was a large increase in the importation of medicinal opium compared with the previous year. Medicinal preparations containing opium, however, came in on a reduced scale during 1911. Medicines and other pharmaceutical products appear to have been heavily imported, as the figures show considerable increases. The Customs and Excise revenue for drugs and chemicals was £8804 for May, 1912, as compared with £8213 for May, 1911. The corresponding figures for the eleven months of the financial year are 1911-12, £99,493; 1910-11, £88,846.

The Gough Fund.—The committee appointed by the recent general meeting of pharmacists has met several times during the month. The response to the cricular issued on June 24 has been satisfactory. In order to close the fund, the committee would be glad if those who promised or intend to contribute would forward their donations to the hon. treasurer, Mr. George Francis, Swanston-street, Melbourne, as early as possible.

The Sayce Fund.—The following amounts collected for the family of the late Mr. Sayce, have been handed to Messrs. Wisewold and Hartnell, as trustees, on the same trust as the monies collected at the Melbourne University for the same family.

Collected by Mr. E. T. Church...	£19	6 0
,, Rocke, Tompsitt per Mr. Pickford ...	13	7 0
,, Mr. Shillinglaw ...	5	5 0
	£37	18 0

The Inquiry into the conduct of the Examinations by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

At the meeting of the Board held on the 10th April, a statement was made that certain alleged irregularities had occurred in connection with the questions given at Examinations Enquiries were at once instituted and a report furnished, and at a Special Meeting of the Board held on the 15th April, 1912—at which all the members were present—a number of persons who had been summoned attended and gave evidence which disclosed that a young man named William Butlin, employed at the College of Pharmacy as messenger, had in collusion with a boy employed at the office of the printer, obtained a proof copy of an Examination Paper—these facts having been proved William Butlin was at once dismissed. A report of the action taken in the matter was forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

In consequence of further allegations of a similar nature made by Mr. A. R. Bailey, at the meeting of the Board held on the 8th May, 1912, it was resolved that an independent inquiry be instituted, and that the Chief Secretary be asked to nominate some person to conduct the inquiry and take evidence. In compliance with this request, Mr. Vivian Tanner, Police Magistrate, was appointed. Mr. Tanner asked that some legal assistance should be given him in the conduct of the inquiry and also to collect the evidence of those persons who desired to attend, and the services of Mr. W. E. Pearcey, Solicitor, were placed ot his disposal.

Mr. Tanner opened the inquiry at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne, on Monday, 17th June, 1912, and stated that he had directed that all those who desired to give evidence should be communicated with and requested to attend, his duty would be to inquire into the specific allegations made, and not into vague generalities.

At the request of Mr. Tanner, Mr. Pearcey outlined the various sections of the Medical Act and the Regulations made thereunder relating to the appointment of the Pharmacy Board and its Officers, and the conduct of the Examinations. He explained the different methods adopted in allotting marks at the Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations. Dealing with the question of partial passes, he described the manner in which the three Examinations differ, each Examination being governed by specific regulations, and concluded by stating the various reasons which induced the Board to bring the matter before the Chief Secretary, and ask for an independent inquiry. Mr. Pearcey suggested that it would be better to commence by taking the evidence of Mr. Bailey, as he was the member of the Board who had brought the matter forward.

Mr. Tanner said he concurred in this suggestion.

Mr. Bailey raised the question as to his presence during the enquiry.

Mr. Tanner said that although the enquiry was a private one, there was no objection to any member of the Board being present.

The evidence of the witnesses was then taken, and at 5 o'clock the enquiry was adjourned until Thursday, the 20th June, when Mr. Tanner said he would be glad to examine any further witnesses which Mr. Bailey might think it desirable to call.

The enquiry was resumed on Thursday, the 20th June, when further evidence was taken, and the enquiry closed. The transcript of the notes which numbered 50 foolscap folios, was forwarded to Mr. Tanner on the 25th June.

The following is Mr. Tanner's report to the Chief Secretary :-

The Honorable
The Chief Secretary.

Court of Petty Sessions,
Melbourne, 5th July, 1912.

Sir,— Re certain alleged irregularities in connection with examinations held by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

I have the honor to report for your information that I held an inquiry herein on the 17th and 20th days of June, 1912, at the Hall of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

The persons named hereunder attended the inquiry and made statements to me; their statements were taken down in shorthand and a transcription is forwarded herewith,-

A. R Bailey, R. P Francis, A T. Craven, James Lacey, F. J. Burns, R. James Franklin, G R. R. Nicholas, Daniel McAlpine, J. S Hart, F. H. Cole, A. W. Craig, A. Shaw, W. G. Piper, S. H. Sternberg, T. E. Turner, S. H. Knipe, E. T. Church, H W. Shillinglaw, C L. Butchers, W. J. Davis, and C. E. Towl.

The allegations made, and my findings are set out hereunder.

Allegations	Findings
1. That there was suspicion amongst candidates that marks were altered to suit favorites.	There is no evidence to support the allegation. Marks were altered, but properly so, by the examiners, on ascertaining that a candidate had done good papers in other subjects. In some cases it was done by the Registrar by the direction of the examiners.
2. That certain candidates received advantages where partial passes were given, inasmuch as some candidates were allowed to come up for partial passes twice. The names given were those of Chandler and Harris.	On two occasions it appears that concessions were given to candidates, in the persons of Messrs. Chandler and Harris. (See page 37 of witnesses' statements herewith).
3. That the marks of the examiners had been raised in the case of a candidate of the name of Miss Murray; in addition it was alleged that the gist of the questions in the examination papers had been supplied to her by Mr. Tonkin, the then Demonstrator, prior to the examination being held.	I am satisfied that there is no foundation for this allegation. The evidence given by one witness described her as having shown "conspicuous ability," whilst another stated she had the reputation of being "a brilliant candidate." In the class examinations she came fourth out of thirty-six candidates. There is no evidence whatever that this candidate was supplied by the then Demonstrator with the gist of the questions in the examination papers, as alleged.
4. That at an intermediate examination a candidate named G. C. Bennett was allowed to present himself twice for a single subject, whereas he was only entitled to present himself once.	In this case an exception was made. In June, 1911, this candidate came up for the intermediate examination and passed in all subjects but Botany; he again presented himself in December, 1911, for botany and failed. In the ordinary course he should not have been allowed to come up for examination again for the single subject alone. It appears that this candidate was a man well up in years and had been studying for 15 years, and at the time of the examination was in great distress at the loss of a relative; that the Board on the application of the candidate, considered the special circumstances of the case and thought the candidate deserving of consideration and permitted him to present himself for examination in the single subject.
5. That examiners' awards of marks were left accessible so that candidates could obtain the results before the same came before the Board.	The only evidence of this was given by Mr. Franklin (see page 14 of statements of witnesses). It was to the effect that a boy named Butlin (since dismissed) had told Franklin immediately after the examiners' report had been handed to the Registrar that he (Franklin) had got on very well and that Mr. Bailey, the examiner, had given him (Franklin) a good report. In my opinion this allegation was not proved.
6. That the time-tables at the examinations were not strictly observed.	The explanation given is that during the last twenty-five years the written examinations have always been commenced at the time fixed. On the occasion complained of, the oral examinations were not commenced on time, through the examiners, Dr. Cole and the Reverend John Hart, not attending at the time fixed, owing to the former being detained at a medical case, and the latter at a funeral. On two previous occasions only had a delay occurred.
7. That candidates had no means of having their papers re-examined if dissatisfied.	This allegation is correct. At one time the experiment was tried, but was found to be unsatisfactory and caused trouble. At the present time if a candidate makes a complaint relative to the marks allotted to him in the preliminary examination, the matter is referred to the examiners and the papers are re-examined, and a report is furnished to the candidate, setting out the grounds on which the candidate has failed.

Allegations.	Findings.
8. That the supervision at the written examination was lax.	The supervision on the whole is good. On one occasion a candidate stated he had seen copying going on. In the circumstances in which he stated it had taken place, I cannot accept his statements, and therefore find the allegation not proved. Other candidates stated that on one occasion after candidates had received their papers they had opportunity of conversing before taking their places.
9. That examination papers had been supplied to a candidate (Miss Moore) some time prior to the examination being held, and that her marks had been raised.	There is no evidence to support the allegation that papers were supplied. At the intermediate examination in December, 1911, this candidate in the original return of the examiner in *Materia Medica* got one mark below the number required for a pass, and another mark was awarded to her by the examiner in botany (Reverend John Hart). There was nothing irregular in this, as there is a practice amongst some of the examiners to permit a candidate to be marked up provided the candidate has done well enough in the other subjects.
10. That a candidate (E. W. Goodrich) at the practical pharmacy examination held in June, 1911, had bought the examination papers prior to the holding of the examination, and then made up certain pills and blisters, brought them into the room, and during the course of the examination, substituted them for those he had made during the examination.	This allegation was not proved. The examiner satisfied me beyond doubt that these articles had not been substituted.
11. That candidates who had sufficient influence could get their marks altered.	No evidence to support this allegation.
12. That candidates are dissatisfied at not being able to get information in regard to their marks.	There is great dissatisfaction amongst candidates that they are not able to obtain information as to the number of marks they are awarded. Mr. A. T. Craven and others made statements to this effect.
13. That a candidate (A. Shaw) had passed the intermediate examination in December, 1911, but was returned failed.	The candidate (Mr. A. Shaw) made a statement before me and said he had no grievance. It appears that the examiners in botany at the December, 1911, examination had told this candidate that he had a good knowledge of the subject, but on the results coming out, Mr. Shaw found that he had failed. The examiner in his statement said that Mr. Shaw was one of those candidates "that we do sometimes pass."

On review of the whole of the statements made before me, I am of opinion that much of dissatisfaction is caused through candidates being unable to have their papers re-examined, and to ascertain the number of marks awarded.

At the written examination it might be advisable to have a second person supervising the candidates. No doubt copying had taken place at some examinations, cases having been detected, but I do not think it is anything like as rife as candidates would have one believe.

I think that it would be more satisfactory, and give less cause for complaint, if the examiners in cases where they consider it advisable to mark up candidates, held a conference and marked up the candidates themselves, and did not leave it to the Registrar, as has been done in some cases in the past.

In conclusion I may remark that a great many of the allegations were founded on vague generalities and therefore difficult to disprove. The specific cases of any moment have been disproved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

VIVIAN TANNER, P.M.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on July 10. Present: Mr. Ogg (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Francis and Strutt.

The minutes of the meeting held on June 12 were read and confirmed.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered:—Richard Hugh Clyne, 011 Drummond-street, Carlton; William Henry Hill, Riversdale-road, Upper Hawthorn; Frances Alice Moore, Bendigo Hospital; Bertrand James Franklin, Warracknabeal; Henry Charles Davis, 307 High-street, St. Kilda; George Richard R. Nicholas, 93 Raglan-street, Albert Park —passed final examination, Victoria, June, 1912. Walter Henry Howitt, 23 Herbert-street, St. Kilda, certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

In consequence of a bereavement in the family of the president, the meeting was then adjourned to August 13.

On the motion of Mr. Strutt, seconded by Mr. Francis, it was resolved that a letter of condolence be forwarded to Mr. Lacey.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on July 3. Present: Mr. Church (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Francis, Owen, Pickford, Rankin and Taylor. Apologies were received from Messrs. Champion and Imes.

Correspondence.—To Mr. Samuel Baird, conveying a vote of thanks to him for his presentation to the library.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding draft copy of the constitution and articles of association of the society.

Victorian Optical Association, asking on what terms accommodation could be provided for holding the Association's monthly meetings. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded stating that the society would be glad to afford the accommodation asked for.

Mr. A. H. Koch, submitting fresh arrangements for carrying on the work as analyst to the society, and stating that if he were appointed for a further period of twelve months he would be prepared to make analyses at a uniform charge of 5/- for each sample submitted by a member of the society. On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Pickford, it was resolved that Mr. Koch's offer be accepted, and that he be appointed analyst to the society for a period of twelve months.

The half-yearly examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—The report of the examiners for the June examination was laid on the table.

Appointment of Lecturer to Medical Students of the Melbourne University.—A letter was received from Dr. T. P. Dunhill, tendering his resignation as lecturer in Materia Medica at the College to third year medical students of the Melbourne University. Dr. Dunhill said that it was only pressure of work which compelled him to resign, and he desired to convey his thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which he had always been treated. He stated that it had been a great pleasure to work at the College, and that he had always appreciated the completeness of the equipment. In conclusion, he stated that in vacating the position he thought he could do so with less fear in that Dr. Plowman, who had filled the position for so long and was so competent, would again be available. After consideration of the matter, it was moved by Mr. Rankin, and seconded by Mr. Bailey, that applications be invited by advertisement for the position. Mr. Owen moved, and Mr. Strutt seconded, an amendment that Dr. Plowman be appointed. The amendment was carried.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

Meeting of Pharmacists.—Mr. Church said that he thought it was desirable that another meeting of pharmacists of the metropolitan area should be held at an early date to deal with the proposed Defence Fund, and also the Regulations under the Pure Foods Act. It was resolved that a meeting be convened by circular to be held at the College of Pharmacy on July 16 at 8.30 p.m.

Meeting of Metropolitan Chemists.

Defence Fund Proposals.

A meeting of metropolitan pharmacists was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on July 16th, at 8.30 p.m. There was a representative attendance of about 65. Mr. Church, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, by whom the meeting was convened, occupied the chair, and said that the first item for discussion was the question of establishing a Chemists' Defence Fund. The Gough Fund committee had given the matter serious consideration, and had outlined a tentative scheme, which he would ask the Hon. Secretary to explain.

Mr. Butchers said that, briefly, the committee's idea was to form a company to be registered under the Companies Act, with an authorised capital of, say, £2000, in £1 shares; to issue 500 shares on the flotation of the company, 5s. payable on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance (10s.) on call. The proceeds of this issue to be held as a reserve to meet any demands which might arise in protecting the interests of pharmacists in the law courts. The company would then undertake the work of insuring pharmacists against loss caused by claims on the part of the public for alleged errors in dispensing and the retailing of drugs and medicines. It was anticipated that for a subscription of £1 1s. per annum, a cover for £200 could be arranged. For each £100 worth of insurance a member would take one share paid up to 10s. in the company. The committee proposed to appoint a firm of solicitors, and to retain counsel to be available in defending any cases which came within the Memorandum and Articles of Association. For this amount prosecutions under the Pure Foods Act could not be defended. It was all a question of finance, but this privilege might be made available at a slightly enhanced subscription. That is, for a small additional sum, the company would pay a definite amount, say, £10, to assist any member in his legal defence. The committee had the advantage of the experience of the Chemists' Defence Association of Great Britain, which had been successfully carried on for ten years, to work on. This organisation had been able to do a great deal for pharmacists, and now had a capital of nearly £5000 in liquid assets. It was a sine qua non that the benefits would only be available in cases which complied with the Articles of Association. That was, offences against the Medical Act and Poisons Act by pharmacists could not be defended, although in certain cases in which the directors thought it desirable, the Pharmacy Board could be assisted in taking appeals to a superior court. Neither would cases of gross negligence be defended. Every shareholder would have the Articles of Association as his bond with the company, which would be governed by a board of directors, on which country interests would be represented. The committee had received 150 definite replies in favour of the establishment of a Defence Fund, and it was anticipated that at least 200 pharmacists would avail themselves of the opportunity to protect themselves against loss in the manner indicated if a sound and feasible business proposition were placed before them.

Mr Buckhurst said that as chairman of the Gough Committee he had given a good deal of thought to this matter. Pharmacists now had an opportunity of uniting themselves and protecting their interests in such a way as had not been presented before. He believed that at least 250 pharmacists would support the scheme outlined. It would considerably add to the influence of the craft. For 1s. a week a pharmacist might secure this protection. For the sake of peace of mind at least, it was worth far more than this. Personally, he intended to take a cover for £500. He was quite satisfied to pay £5 per annum for the security which would be given him. There was no other way of protecting their interests. No one knew who would be attacked next. If the company could get together a substantial fund it would be able, in nine cases out of ten, to settle many exorbitant claims without recourse to the courts at all. If the public knew there was a soundly-established association to fight these claims they would be very chary of making them. He thoroughly believed in the idea, and was prepared to give it personal energetic support. He moved that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a Chemists' Defence Association be formed, with a £2 entrance fee.

Mr. Towl seconded the proposal. There was not the slightest doubt that pharmacists in Victoria were a very disunited body. Various attempts had been made from time to time to promote greater unity, but they had always fallen through. Unity was strength, and unless pharmacists were prepared to assert themselves they would never be listened to. Unless they were prepared to look at things in a broad, general light they would as a body never be considered. As far as the Defence proposals were concerned they were eminently desirable and worthy of whole-hearted support. If properly carried out it would undoubtedly make for good. It would give not only peace of mind, but it would checkmate those who launched unjust claims against its members. He thought it was a great tribute to the Victorian system of pharmaceutical training and examination that errors were so few. But every pharmacist was daily running a tremendous risk, and no matter how careful a man might be he inevitably made a mistake at some time or other. For these and other very good reasons, the proposal should be warmly supported.

Mr. Church said that he had been informed that only one claim had been made on the New South Wales fund in ten years. In Victoria there had been two or three cases. There was reason, however, to believe that there were other cases which had not come to light. He hoped a small committee would be formed to formulate a scheme, and such being the case, he thought it was undesirable to tie their hands by specifying any amount as to entrance fee, etc., at that stage. In reply to Mr. May, he said that there were about 400 chemists in business in Victoria. He read a letter addressed to Mr Shillinglaw, setting out what the insurance companies were prepared to do. There were many difficulties in the way,

but these were matters which could only be thrashed out in committee.

Mr Imes said that he had been insured against loss in one of the insurance companies for four years. The companies charged 1s. per annum extra for each assistant.

Mr O'Halloran thought there should be a sliding scale, according to the number of assistants.

Mr Gulliver said he thought the Association would do better with a £1 subscription, instead of £2. It was desirable to make the contributions as low as possible.

Mr Gabriel said that claims on chemists were undoubtedly being made. Pharmacists were taking great risks in remaining unprotected.

(Three or four cases were mentioned by other speakers, where heavy claims had actually been made. These had been settled privately.)

Mr Lee said that unless there was greater unity pharmacists would always be disorganised. He thought it better to affirm the principle first and deal with details afterwards. He therefore moved as an amendment: "That a Chemists' Defence Association be formed and registered under the Companies Act."

Mr Wheeler seconded the amendment. He favoured a lower entrance fee than £2. The amendment was carried.

Mr Pickford said that the Association should defend its members against prosecutions under the Pure Food Act. He was in favour of a scheme having this object. Mr Bailey moved, Mr. Cossar seconded, that a committee of five be appointed to formulate a scheme and lay it before the chemists of Victoria. Carried. On the motion of Mr Pickford, seconded by Mr. Champion, the following committee was appointed:—Messrs. F. Buckhurst, F. T. Church, G. E. Gulliver, D. Rankin, and C. E. Towl. Mr George Francis was appointed treasurer, and Mr. C. L. Butchers secretary. Mr Butchers said he could only undertake the work with the consent of the Pharmacy Board and the Council of the Society.

PURE FOOD REGULATIONS.

Mr Bailey said that it was desired to get the opinion of the meeting as to the desirability of having the British Pharmaceutical Codex included as a standard under the Pure Food Regulations. When the Interstate Pure Food Conference met in Sydney the draft uniform regulations the Codex was inserted in Regulation 71 as a standard, although at the time he fought strongly against it. The Codex covered an enormous number of preparations, all of which would have to be standardised if the book were officially recognised. If a person asked for a toilet powder, for instance, it would have to be supplied according to the Codex, unless somebody's special preparation were asked for. The same with violet powder, and a host of other preparations. All preparations could not be supplied unless they were specially asked for. Even then they would have to bear a label that they did not conform to the Codex. Dr Ashburton Thompson would shortly visit Victoria as a Royal Commission to hear evidence on these and other points. He would codify the suggestions of the different States, and his final report would be presented as the basis of uniform legislation throughout the Commonwealth. In short, his report would really become the Federal Pure Food and Drug law. New South Wales was now prepared to recommend the elimination of the Codex as a standard. In reply to Mr. Towl, Mr. Bailey said that the Codex had not been adopted officially anywhere. As a work of reference it was excellent. Its monographs were very good, but its recipes were haphazard.

Mr Buckhurst moved that this meeting of pharmacists request the representatives of the Pharmacy Board (Messrs. Lacey and Towl), and the Pharmaceutical Society (Messrs. Church and Rankin) to convey to Dr. Ashburton Thompson the opinions of the meeting, that the British Pharmaceutical Codex be eliminated from the proposed regulation as an official standard.

Mr. Towl seconded the resolution. The Codex, like Squire and Martindale, was very useful as a book of reference, but the British Pharmacopoeia was the only work which should be accepted as a standard. He thought that the Board and the Council should agree on this point. The motion was carried.

Mr. Bailey said that Regulation 71 provided that there should be written in the principal label attached to every package, which contains any of the substances, or preparations, or derivatives, or alkaloids, of any of the substances named in the regulation, a statement of the name of the substance or substances, etc., and of the quantity or proportion present in it, in the following form:—

> This mixture . . . includes (here insert the name of the drug or drugs required to be declared, and the quantity or proportion of each contained in the mixture or package.)

According to this, if a person came in and asked for a cough mixture over the counter, if any trace of opium or its derivatives, camphor, and a number of other specified drugs, were contained in it, it would be necessary to label it: "This preparation contains opium, bromide, compound tincture of camphor, etc.," as the case might be, and also to state the amount of the preparation there was in the bottle. It was an extremely drastic provision, and abrogated the rights and privileges which pharmacists had enjoyed from time immemorial, and which were preserved to them by the Medical Act. Both at the Sydney Conference and at the meetings of the Victorian Food Standards Committee, he had fought strongly to have this modified without success. It was now proposed to ask Dr Ashburton Thompson to adopt the following sub-clause:—

> "This regulation shall not apply to a drug dispensed or supplied on prescription or order signed by a legally-qualified medical practitioner, *nor to a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist in his open shop.*"

In reply to Mr. Lock, Mr. Bailey said that the reason for making the regulation so stringent was that when a doctor gave a prescription the patient knew exactly what he was taking, whereas if a person went to a pharmacist and got a bottle of medicine no one but the dispenser knew what it contained. It was also because some pharma-

...s debased their calling by pandering to a lower class of business. It was to rope in these few that the network was woven to include all pharmacists, whether carrying on a respectable legitimate business or not.

Mr. Lock asked if it would not meet the case if every pharmacist kept a register of everything he prescribed across the counter. Mr. Bailey said that that was how the difficulty had been overcome in New Zealand. Mr. May said that he kept a record of all medicines prescribed. Mr. Church said he thought this was the general practice. Mr. Gulliver urged that veterinary surgeons' prescriptions should be also exempted. Mr. Barnard asked what guarantee there was that every prescription presented was a genuine doctor's order. Mr. Rankin said he believed the medical profession had adopted the plan of signing their full name and giving their address on all prescriptions. Mr. Towl asked whether the recommendations made by Dr. Thompson, if adopted, would override the Poisons Act? Mr. Church said he could not say. As a last resource, pharmacists would have to appeal to the State Parliament for a restoration of their rights. Dr. Ashburton Thompson was a reasonable man, and he thought it would be found that pharmacists' views would receive careful consideration.

THE A.P.F. COMMITTEE.

Mr. Church said that since the last meeting some progress had been made in connection with the A.P.F. The Eastern Suburbs Chemists' Association had been reconstituted. A north suburban association had also been started, and good work had already been done in distributing copies of the formulary and samples of preparations. He asked what the other suburbs had done? Mr. Imes said that he had distributed copies of the A.P.F. without result. He admitted not having followed this up by supplying samples. Mr. Bartleman said that the North Suburban Association had had a set of labels printed. They had circularised the doctors, and believed good would arise out of the campaign. Mr. Lock said that nothing had yet been done in the city. Mr. Church said that Melbourne chemists were at a disadvantage when compared with those in the suburbs, as most of the medical men were specialists with whom they did not come into close personal contact. He hoped, however, the city pharmacists would make an effort. Mr. Cochran said that the recent campaign in the south suburban area had cost about £20. Mr. Bailey said he understood that a meeting had been called at Moonee Ponds and Essendon. The other suburbs had done nothing. Messrs. Champion, Taylor and May explained what had been done in Richmond. The chairman urged all the suburbs to form A.P.F. committees. If that were done it would be found considerable benefits would accrue.

Mr. Leete briefly stated the position of the co-operative company. The preparation for the hair would be ready in a fortnight or so. A good label had been designed, and they were only waiting for the printers to complete the work.

The chairman said this concluded the business, and the meeting adjourned.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

The following are the proposed alterations to be submitted for approval at the next meeting of the Conference to be held in Melbourne in January, 1913:—

CONSTITUTION.

Name.

"The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference."

Objects.—

To hold periodical conferences of those engaged in the practice of pharmacy, with a view to promoting friendly re-union, and for the discussion of subjects of general interest to pharmacists.

To advance and encourage the study of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and all branches of science allied thereto.

To co-operate with any other associations whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of the Conference.

To prepare, publish and revise a Pharmaceutical Formulary.

To raise funds by subscriptions or contributions for any of the above-mentioned purposes.

Members.—

Membership of the Conference shall consist of duly authorised delegates appointed by any duly constituted Pharmaceutical Society in Australia or New Zealand; or members of any Pharmacy Board (duly appointed under Act of Parliament), who have been delegated to attend on behalf of such Board. Membership of the Conference shall not be considered as conferring any guarantee of professional competency.

RULES.

President.—

The President shall be the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the State in which the Conference is held, and shall hold office until his successor is inducted.

Vice-President.—

2. The President of each State Pharmaceutical Society shall be a vice-president of the Conference.

Treasurer.—

3. The Conference at each meeting shall appoint a Treasurer.

Secretaries:—

(*a*) *General.*

(*b*) *Scientific.*

5. The Conference at each meeting shall appoint two Secretaries to hold office until the next meeting of the Conference, whose duties may be defined as follows:—One, the General Secretary, shall deal with matters affecting the mutual relationship of Boards and Societies, and those affecting the legal conditions of Pharmacy; to the other, the Scientific Secretary, shall be allotted the following duties:—

(a) of supervising the revision of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary;

(b) of adding to it new formulas under direction of the State Pharmaceutical Societies, as occasion arises;

(c) of arranging with the General Secretary and the Secretary of the Society of the State

which the Conference will be held, for the reading of papers on pharmaceutical subjects;

(b) for preparing for publication any matter considered to be of sufficient interest to pharmacists.

Local Secretaries.—

6. Each State Pharmaceutical Society shall appoint a local Secretary to hold office until the close of the succeeding Conference, whose duties are to correspond with the General and Scientific Secretaries.

Executive.—

7. The Executive shall consist of the President, Past Presidents, Vice-Presidents, General Secretary and Scientific Secretary, Local Secretaries, and Treasurer.

Local Executive.—

The President of the Society of the State in which the Conference is to be held, and the Local Secretary, shall form a Local Executive.

Alteration of Rules.—

8. Rules may be altered by a majority vote of the delegates present at the Conference, six months' notice of any proposed alterations to be given to the General Secretary, and by him to the State Societies.

Place of Meeting.—

9. The Conference at each meeting shall determine the place and time of the next meeting.

Audit.—

10. Two Auditors shall be elected at each Conference to audit the accounts.

Report of General Secretary.—

11. The General Secretary shall present to each Conference a report of proceedings since the previous Conference.

Voting.—

12. All voting at the Conference shall be by States; each State shall have equal voting power.

Attendance at Meetings.—

13. All registered Pharmaceutical Chemists and all Officers of the Pharmacy Boards and the Pharmaceutical Societies in Australasia shall have the right to attend meetings and to take part in the discussions.

Subscriptions.—

14. The Annual Subscription to the Conference by contributing bodies shall be Two guineas (£2 2s.) or such other amount as the delegates in Conference shall fix.

At a meeting of the Victorian committee of the Association for the Advancement of Science held during the month, Mr. E. T. Church was elected president, and Mr. Harry Shillinglaw honorary secretary of the Pharmacy sub-section of the Chemistry section of the Association.

Chemists' Cricket Club Dance.—The annual Cinderella dance will take place at the Masonic Hall on July 30. Complete arrangements have been made by the committee for the comfort of those intending to be present. The tickets have sold well, and there is every prospect of a good attendance.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The following circular, accompanied by copies of the formulary and samples of the various preparations, has been forwarded to every medical practitioner in the north suburban area:—

"We have pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of A.P.F., published by the Combined Pharmaceutical Societies of Australasia. The main object of this volume is the placing at the disposal of the physician a series of preparations of known composition, perfectly stable, and chemically exact. The imported proprietary medicines that many physicians prescribe are very expensive, their exact compositions are not always known, and they are not always obtainable. The preparations of the A.P.F. are obtainable from every chemist in the Commonwealth, they are always the same, and their inclusion in a prescription will not increase the price to the patient. The reports that keep coming to hand from medical men are most satisfactory, and we feel sure that should you prescribe any of these preparations you will find the results equally satisfactory. May we ask that you will be good enough to place the letters 'A.P.F.' after any of the preparations prescribed. We have pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, a sample of Syr: Hypophos: Co.: A.P.F.—The North Suburban Section of the A.P.F. Committee."

A largely attended meeting of the East Suburban chemists was held at the pharmacy of Mr. W. D. Williams, Glenferrie, on Thursday, 27th June, to further the A.P.F. movement. The advisability of carrying on the movement in this district was unanimously agreed upon. Mr. Le Couteur was appointed treasurer, and Mr. J. A. Kruse secretary. It was subsequently resolved to revive the East Suburban Chemists' Association, and that the first work be the carrying out of the A.P.F. campaign. The work is now well in hand, and the Association will meet once a month.

OPTICAL NOTES.

The Optical Class.—The lectures for first course were completed on July 17. The second course (Practical Optics) will commence on Wednesday, August 7th. Mr. H. H. Baker, F.S.M.C., etc., is the lecturer. Entries for this course are now being received. The fee is £2/12/6.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on 28th June. The President (Dr. Springthorpe) in the chair; also present—Dr. Nihill, Mr. Hall, Mr. McGregor and Dr. Philpots.

Recognition of a Foreign Diploma.—Dr. A. V. Hug wrote to request that his diploma of D.D.S., of the Toronto University, Canada, should be noted in the Dentists' Register. The application was very carefully considered, in the light of additional information supplied by Dr. Hug, and it was unanimously resolved to comply with the request.

Prosecution.—The Registrar reported that in the matter of Alexander Blitz, an order nisi to review, dated the 6th day of June, 1912, came on for hearing before the Full Court. The Court ordered that the order nisi should be made absolute without costs; and further ordered that the order made by the Court of Petty Sessions at Melbourne on the 24th day of May, 1912, should be set aside and the information remitted to the Court of Petty Sessions for re-hearing.

Persons Recorded Under Section 13 of the Dentists Act, 1910.—Attention was drawn to a petition that had been presented to the Chief Secretary from "recorded" persons, drawing attention to the manner in which they had been and were being prosecuted for alleged breaches of the law, and suggesting that the Act should be amended so as to register the recorded men as dentists. It was resolved to write to the Chief Secretary expressing the opposition of the Board to conferring the title of dentist upon "recorded" persons, and to state that these persons had already had conferred upon them everything to which they were reasonably entitled, and that if they would carry out their dental practices as the Act intended, there would be no prosecutions. The "recorded" persons should consider themselves very fortunate to be in their present position, and as previously they had to conform to the law as regards the use of the title "dentist," so they must now be expected to maintain a similar caution with respect to titles and descriptions which they were forbidden to use under the present law. The Registrar was instructed to draft a reply on the above lines.

"Recording" Names.—Several applications for recording names under the provisions of Section 13 of the Dentists Act, 1910, having been held over for some time, it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Board at an early date to deal with them. The application of Mr. V. G. F. Fife was further considered, and his application was held over pending receipt of further particulars with respect to his practice of dentistry in Victoria for the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the Dentists' Act, 1910.

Regulations Relating to Elections.—The amendment of the regulations relating to elections was further considered, and they were approved, as drafted by counsel (Mr. Mackay). It was resolved to forward the amended regulations for the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

"Sine Curriculo" Examination.—The application of Mr. C. E. King Church to have his status defined under the "sine curriculo" regulations was considered. It appeared that he had already passed in 7 out of the 10 subjects, including 3 written and 3 practical subjects, and he therefore came under the rule requiring him to present himself in four subjects only at the next examination.

Representation of the Board at the Third Australian Dental Congress.—It was unanimously decided to appoint Mr. Alec L. Elvins as the Board's representative at this gathering in Brisbane.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting for last month was held on June 21. Mr. C. J. Carroll presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, W. Short, T. S. Loney, A. W. Wadsworth, and LI. P. Williams.

Pharmacists Registered.—Frederick Jno. Ellis, Sydney (Pharm. chemist of Great Britain), Bert Simpson, Bondi (passed final examination). Both were granted a pharmacist's poisons licence.

Retiring Members of the Board.—The Registrar reported that Messrs. Short and Loney retired from the board by effluxion

at times, and that Mr. C. J. Carroll would be the returning officer. Both were eligible for re-election.

Final Examination.—The date for the next examination was fixed for July 29 and following days.

Annual Poisons Licences Granted.—F. Wright, Avalon; Chas. L. Harris, Jones Island; J. A. M'Leod, Barallan; C. S. Byrne, Balladaba; H. D. Black, Oaklands; W. J. Stear, Burrinjuck; N. C. B. Bernasconi, Geurie; E. Chegwidden, Cobargo; H. C. Denham, Delangra; G. J. L. Martin, Toowoomba.

Indentures Registered.—Alfred Joseph Rolfe to Mr. G. Marshall, Cooma.

Mr. A. H. Borthwick, dentist, of Bingara, applied for a poisons licence. It was refused on the ground that there was a chemist at the place.

The Board agreed to accept the pass of Mr. Archibald McIvor (Edinburgh School Board's Examination in the special course for chemists) in lieu of the preliminary examination.

A request was made by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia for the board to supervise the written examination of F. J. Heron, a South Australian apprentice, next September. The request was granted.

Six months' leave of absence was granted Mr. H. S. Brothwood, who is visiting England.

The Board went into committee to consider applications for registration under the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1911, the period for applications having closed.

Poor Consumptives.—The Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary for indigent persons has been established in the new municipal Fish Markets. The Government made a grant of £500 for the purpose to the National Association for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, which has elected the following dispensary committee:—Dr. Zlotkowski, Dr. G. Lamb O'Neill, Dr. F. G. Griffith and Dr. Boelke, Mr. J. F. Fitzgerald and Mrs. J. Gold-schmidt. Drs. Sir Philip Sydney Jones, Zlotkowski, O'Neill, Boelke and Griffith were elected hon. physicians; Dr. G. L. O'Neill, hon. treas.; Miss Valentine, hon. sec., and Mr. A. G. De L. Arnold, hon. solicitor. At present the dispensary will be available to the public on two evenings and one afternoon each week. At a meeting of the Health Committee of the City Council attention was called to the establishment of the dispensary at the Fish Markets, and Alderman English regarded it as a grave error of judgment, seeing that one of the very first precautions taken by experts was in the direction of keeping these institutions as far removed from the centres of food supply as possible. It was decided to obtain a report on the matter, and to also consider the desirability of establishing municipal dispensaries in the city.

Free Dispensary.—The proposal of the Government to establish a free dispensary in Sydney has been discussed by the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Mr. C. J. Carroll pointed out that chemists at the present time supplied those people who were really poor with medicines free of charge. This system had become, he said, an unwritten law throughout the city and suburbs when a prescription was marked "poor" or "gratis." If a dispensary were established by the Government, he did not think it would be successful. It would be better if chemists made up the prescriptions and were paid per medium of a coupon. Under the Government proposal, a central depot would be necessary, whereas if his idea were adopted, the concern would be carried on at less cost with no rent and no stock. It would also suit better the convenience of patients, and the chances of imposition would be minimised, as those who brought prescriptions would be known. Mr. Wadsworth said that while chemists supplied the poor with medicine, other necessities, such as food and expensive items which were constantly required, were not given. That was specially the case when a consumptive was being treated. Mr. Short said he had never known of a case during the whole of his 40 years' experience where a chemist had refused to supply free medicine in needy cases, but they could not be expected to supply on the same terms expensive articles.

If the Government co-operated with the chemists, a saving would be effected. He had known cases where food and not medicine had been prescribed, and it had been purchased by the pharmacist. Ultimately the Council decided to adopt a suggestion made by Mr. Williams that a committee should be appointed to see the Minister on the subject.

Dental Students' Dinner.—The students of the Dental Board held their annual dinner on June 29 last, when about 60 sat down to an excellent repast. Dr. Alfred Burne (president of the first Australian Dental Congress, and a member of the board for nine years) was the guest of the evening. Mr. J. J. Ryan presided, and among others present were: Messrs. Cleary (president of the Dental Association of N.S.W.), S. C. Ratcliff, Horace Taylor, Jennings, Drs. Walker (superintendent of Dental Hospital), S. A. Carter, and Dangar Burne. During the evening Dr. A. Burne was presented with a framed enlarged photograph of himself by the president on behalf of the students. The chairman referred in eulogistic terms to the good work done by their guest on the students' behalf. Mr. S. C. Ratcliff (prosthetic instructor) was also presented with a cheque from the students.

An Honoured Dentist. — Mr. Donald Smith, president of the Dental Board, who has just recovered from a very serious illness, was entertained at dinner early in the month by a large and representative gathering of dentists. He was the recipient of an address in which the sympathy of the profession was expressed in connection with his recent illness, and appreciative reference was made to his valuable assistance to the profession. The address was accompanied by a purse of sovereigns, and was presented to Mr. Smith. It was signed by the president of the Dental Hospital (Mr. E. R. Magnus), Mr. J. H. Bradley (president of the Odontological Society), Mr. B. W. Grave (president of the University Dental Graduates' Association), Dr. Alfred Burne (acting president of the Dental Board), Mr. A. W. Cleary (president of the Dental Association), Mr. E. K. Satchell and Mr. T. W. Shadforth (president and secretary respectively of the movement). Mr. Satchell made the presentation.

Infantile Mortality — A record in low infantile mortality was established in the metropolis during last month. These conclusions were contained in the report for June of the Medical Officer of Health to the metropolitan combined districts (Dr. W. G. Armstrong), which set out that the rate was lower than for the preceding month. The deaths recorded were 553, equal to a death rate of 0.95 per 1000 of the population, or when corrected by the metropolitan proportion of the deaths in the benevolent asylums of Liverpool, Rookwood, Parramatta, and Newington, to 14.44 per 1000. Infectious diseases caused 20 deaths (measles 6, influenza 6, whooping cough 3, diphtheria 1c, typhoid one, cerebro-spinal fever one, erysipelas one, and puerperal fever one). Diarrhœal diseases caused 24 deaths, which is slightly above the average mortality for the month of June. Phthisis was responsible for 30 deaths, cancer 40, and Bright's Disease 41. Among children under one year 87 deaths occurred, equal to a mortality rate of 50 per 1000 births—the lowest yet recorded for June.

Chemists' Early Closing. — Mr. A. A. Jones, secretary of the Pharmacists' Early Closing League, recently wrote to Messrs. A. J. Miller and Son, chemists and druggists, Hobart, Tasmania, seeking information on the following points:—(1) Has the public suffered any inconvenience through pharmacists closing at 6 p.m.; (2) has any difficulty arisen with regard to dealing with the genuine urgent cases; (3) have lodge patients particularly been harassed by the 6 p.m. closing; (4) the view of the general public with regard to the closing at 6 p.m. The reply which has been received states that so far as they could gather, the public had suffered no inconvenience owing to the 6 p.m. closing. One or two cases had been mentioned, but they were mostly found to be due to selfishness. In fact, those spoken to have congratulated the chemists of Hobart on at last having sufficient self-esteem to raise themselves from mere drudges to something nearer a reasonable being as regards the number of working hours. It was further stated that no difficulty had arisen in dealing with genuine urgent cases, as very few had come under notice, and all had occurred during hours that shops would have been closed before the Early Closing Act came into force. Lodge patients had the dispensary open as usual at night, as the Societies were exempt from the Act. It was a point, it was stated, that should be fought strongly. The view of the general public is an endorsement of the action taken by the chemist. The letter concludes thus:—I most heartily hope you will be quite successful in your endeavour to improve your working hours, and I know that at equal wages you couldn't get an assistant to leave Tasmania for the mainland, and thus when

wanting a junior. I have no trouble in getting a man who gave a preference to Hobart over Melbourne on account of our closing at 6 p.m. Our Bill makes us open from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, so that every week one lot of assistants leave at 1 p.m. on Saturday, returning on Monday morning, while those on duty only have two hours' work during this time, a condition unheard of a few years back, but I should like to see even these two hours done away with.

At a meeting of the Shop Assistants' and Warehouse Employees' Federation, held on June 17, reference was made to the prospects of early closing in Sydney during the next session of Parliament, and the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting, having heard the case for 6 p.m. closing of pharmacies, requests Messrs. Osborne and Stuart Robertson, M.'s.L.A., to support 6 p.m. closing when the matter comes before the Legislative Assembly." The bill which has already been prepared provides for closing at 6 p.m. on four nights of the week, 9 p.m. on Friday, and 1 p.m. on Saturday. Ample provision has been made to meet urgent cases. The scope of the Act will include both private and public dispensaries.

Industrial Boards. In the Arbitration Court the following have been nominated as members of No. 4 Board (assistants in pharmaceutical chemists and druggists' shops, etc.): — Employers' representatives: Chas. Jas. Carrol, pharmacist, 1 Coro, Manly, and James Percy Atlee Hunt, Pitt-street, Sydney; employees' representatives: Francis Montagu E. Mitchell, chemist, Reginald Avenue, Belmore, and W. H. Ainsworth, Black-street, Marrickville.

Personal Notes and Trade Items:

The Drummoyne Friendly Societies' Dispensary Ltd has been registered with a capital of £600, in £10s. shares, to carry on the business of chemists, &c. The signatures to the registration are those of Messrs. H. F. Marsh, A. Tillett, A. C. Taylor, A. V. Perrett, H. J. Haggarty, W. R. Bourne, W. E. Clare and B. L. Horshaw. Registered office, Drummoyne.

Senior's Pharmacy Ltd has been registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, for the purpose of acquiring the business hitherto carried on by Alfred E. Morton, at 253 George-street, under the style of Senior's pharmacy. The signatures to the registration are those of—A. E. Morton, T. T. Peterson, L. F. F. Williams, T. J. Pettit, A. G. Burness, J. A. Spencer, and J. H. McPhilamy. The first directors are Messrs. A. E. Morton, T. T. Peterson, and J. H. McPhilamy. Registered office, Sydney.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbert, who for many years has been in Western Australia, has returned to Sydney, and rejoined the Australian Drug Co., with which body he was connected for several years prior to his departure for Perth.

A large and representative gathering of Sydney Dentists, at a complimentary dinner welcomed Mr Donald Smith, president of the Dental Board, back among them after his recent severe illness.

Mr. C. C. Fleck has opened a pharmacy at Guildford, a suburb of Sydney.

Mr C. K. Probert, dispenser, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, on the occasion of his recent marriage, was presented with a handsome case of cutlery by the staff of the institution.

Mr. J. H. Eames, chemist, of Paddington, has been appointed an honorary magistrate for New South Wales.

P.A.T.A.— The following additions appear in the protected list issued on July 9th:—

Size.	Article.	Minimum Price to Retailers.	Minimum Price to Public.
	Wright's Coal Tar Soap	5/- per doz ; 57/- per gr	6d.
	Mazara Preparations—		
Small	,, Skin Food ..	24/- doz.	2/6
Large	,, ,, ..	42/- ,,	4/6
Small	,, Velvet Liquid Powder ..	18/- ,,	2/-
Large	,, ,, ..	32/- ,,	3/6
Small	,, Skin Tonic ..	18/- ,,	2/-
Large	,, ,, ..	32/- ,,	3/6
	,, Scalp Liquid Soap	9/- ,,	1/-
	,, Hair Tonic ..	27/- ,,	3/-
	,, Bloom of Beauty	24/- ,,	2/6
	,, Tooth Powder..	4/6 ,,	6d. per tin
	,, Dry Mea Soap	9/- ,,	1/-
	,, Face Powder ..	24/- ,,	2/6
	,, Sunburn Lotion	18/- ,,	2/-
	,, Shampoo ..	24/- ,,	2/6
	Kemp & Coy's—	Special rates for larger parcels.	
	Heliso. Tooth Stopping	4/6 per doz.; gross lots special rates	6d.
	Kismet Perfume ..	18/- per doz.	2/3
	,, Soap	5/6 per doz. tablets ..	9d.; 3 for 2/-
	Williams, J. B. & Co.—		
	Talcum Powder ..	9/3 per doz. ; 9/- not under 6 doz.	11d.
	Sunset Drug Co —		
	Handy Corn Cure ..	6/6 per doz.	1/-
	Oceola Shampoo ..	12/6 ,, ,,	1/6
	Stopain Toothache Gum	7/6 ,, ,,	1/-
	Sunbury's Witch Hazel Snow	6 6 per doz ; 72/- per gr.	1/-

The following are the alterations:—

	Chamberlain's Goods—			
Small	Cough Remedy ..	13/6 pe doz.		1/6
Large	,, ,, ..	27/- ,,	Discount allowed on large orders.	2/9
Small	Diarrhœa Remedy ..	13/6 ,,		1/6
Large	,, ,, ..	27/- ,,		2/9
Small	Pain Balm	13/6 ,,		1/6
Large	,, ,, ..	27/- ,,		2/9
1/6	Stomach and Liver Tablets ..	13/6 ,,		1/6
	Williams' Shaving Sticks (Travellers) ..	9/- per doz., or 11/3 per carton of 15, or 11/- per carton in lots of not under six cartons.		11d per stick
	,, (Holder)	11/- per doz.; 10/9 in lots of not under six doz.		1/3 per stick

The following have been removed from the list:—Australian Paw Paw Co.'s goods, Montmorency's Uneedit Jubes, Page's Indian Compound, and Manzjoy Indigestion Cure.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting was held on the 20th June, 1912.

Present: Messrs. H. T. Gould, President, W. B. Drake, M. Rushton, T. James, J. T. Weaver, Percy Ash and the Registrar.

St. Mary's, Dery and Launceston Dispensary.—Registrar reported having interviewed the Attorney-General on these matters, with the result that the two first cases were being enquired into, and with regard to the latter, the dispenser having paid the necessary fees, the annual license had been issued to him. Registrar was directed to ask for written reply regarding the two former.

Dr. Harrison wrote asking who was to blame for the want of reciprocity between the various Boards, as he found it impossible to get a qualified assistant. Registrar read his replies, which were approved.

The Secretary of the local branch of the British Medical Association wrote complaining about an advertisement at Mr. Brownell's pharmacy at Newtown. The President reported that he had gone into the matter, and Mr. Brownell also wrote explaining his position. Resolved that Messrs. Gould and Rushton and the Registrar be a sub-committee to ask the secretary for an interview to find out to what part of the advertisement exception was being taken.

Zeehan Dispensary.—Registrar read a letter from the chemists of Zeehan, asking that their case with the Dispensary be referred to the Royal Commission, then sitting. The request had been sent on to the Hon. the Chief Secretary, who replied that it was too late to do anything in the matter.

June Examinations.—Mr. Weaver presented the report of the Examiners showing that two candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate, and recommending that E. T. Addison, of Beaconsfield, receive a pass, the other candidate having failed. The report was adopted.

Reciprocity With New Zealand. — The draft agreement was further considered and left with Mr. Drake and the Registrar to complete final revision.

Accounts were passed, and the meeting closed.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Action Against a Dentist. A claim for £240 damages was brought in the County Court, before Judge Box, on June 24th and 25th, by Mrs. Stella Heywood, of Emo-street, East Malvern, against Arthur H. Holdsworth, of 148 Glenferrie-road, Malvern, dentist, for alleged negligence and unskilfulness in treating a decayed tooth. The plaintiff, in giving evidence, said that, as a result of an injection of some fluid into her gum by the defendant, her gum in that region blackened, and eventually peeled off, and left the jaw-bone bare, necessitating an operation and the removal of the dead bone. Arthur Holsey Holdsworth, the defendant, said:—I became a legally qualified dentist in 1892, and I have been practising at Malvern for 12 years. About May 1st, 1911, the plaintiff came to my rooms, with the intention of having a decayed tooth filled. I made an examination, and found that pus was coming from the nerve canal, indicating that an abscess was present. I prepared a weak solution of sodium dioxide, and syringed about eight drops into the root canal of her tooth. None of the fluid went over her gum. Next day the plaintiff visited me, and I found that the abscess was still present. I told her to use a mouth-wash of Condy's fluid. A day or two afterwards she came back again, and the abscess was no better. I did nothing further to her gum or tooth. When I syringed the plaintiff's teeth on the first occasion, she complained that the operation hurt her, but that would be due to the abyscess on her tooth. I acted in no way recklessly, nor allowed any of the dioxide to flow over her gum, nor did I inject anything into her gum. Judge Box awarded plaintiff £58 0s. damages, and costs.

Breach of Promise Case.—In the Practice Court on July 15th, before the Chief Justice, a breach of promise suit brought by Mary Elizabeth Jane Roberts, of Gladstone-street, Northcote, nurse, against Frederick James Woods, pharmacist, late of Lygon-street, Carlton, but now of Barham, New South Wales, was mentioned. Mr. Maxwell said that, in view of the statement that plaintiff had real property valued at £450 and £150 in the bank, he could not proceed with an application to remove the trial to the County Court and for security for costs. Mr. Pigott said that it was unlikely the defendant was unaware the plaintiff had some property. He had said in an affidavit that his reason for believing she had not means to pay his costs if he succeeded was that till March she had earned her living as a nurse at a private hospital, and was not now in employment. She had, in fact, left her employment to marry him, and at the last moment he refused to carry out his promise. The summons by defendant was dismissed, with £3 3s. costs. On a summons for directions, the usual order for pleadings, discovery, and interrogations was made. The case, it was mentioned, will come on for hearing before a judge and jury.

Opium Prosecutions. At the Echuca Police Court on July 10th, two Chinese, George Cheong and Jew Moon, were charged respectively with having opium suitable for smoking and with smoking opium. Superintendent Dungey prosecuted. Accused were each fined £10, in default one month's imprisonment.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"Semi-Annual Report Schimmel and Co." (Dritzsche Brothers) April. Pp. 107 Miltitz, near Leipzig, 1912. Perhaps the most interesting feature of these reports, apart from their scientific value, is the comprehensive and critical resume of the condition of the world's markets. This is evidently written by a well-informed expert, whose knowledge of the subject makes his comments specially interesting. After dealing with European and Asian conditions, the writer goes on to say:—"The craze for cheapness, to which we referred above, also remains an unfavourable factor in business relations with Australia. It is true that things are not quite so bad here as they are in the Indian trade, but it needs continuous exertion on the part of respectable firms successfully to combat this deep-seated evil, especially because an inevitable result of such traffic is that the goods supplied are invariably of low quality, and bound sooner or later to disappoint the buyer bitterly. This fact, although it should be self-evident, cannot too often be brought to the notice of those buyers whose one and only guide is lowness of price, who regard the test of quality as a matter of subordinate concern, and who, in fact, consider it almost their duty invariably to prefer the lowest quotation. For the rest there is nothing new to report concerning Australian trade, the turnover being steadily, although slowly, on the increase. The economic conditions upon which we commented in our last report apparently continue to hamper the normal development of the entire Continent; a fact which is readily understood by those who know Australian conditions from personal observation. The disinclination of large capitalists to invest money in new industrial undertakings in that country while these conditions prevail scarcely requires comment; one can only express regret that the development of this highly-promising and otherwise prosperous land should be retarded by such artificial checks as have been imposed there during the past decade or so."

The essential oils of the new issue of the British Pharmaceutical Codex are reviewed, and several suggestions made for improvement in future editions. The usual amount of research work undertaken by the firm during the half-year is also incorporated in the Report. Stress is laid upon the dimensions which adulteration is now assuming in regard to the essential oils, and the hope is expressed that those firms who indulge in these malpractices will bring about a change, and thus prevent the necessity of publicly pillorying them in the interests of honest traders.

Volumetric Analysis. By Charles H. Hampshire, B.Sc. (J. and A. Churchill, 1912). Price, 3s. 6d.—Pharmacists will welcome this little book of about 100 pages, in which the various volumetric processes employed in the B.P. are set out in accordance with their character—acidimetry and alkalimetry, oxidation, and reduction reactions, precipitation processes, etc. There are no new features presented by the author, who is demonstrator in chemistry at the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society, but the explanations given are lucid, and the book should be found serviceable by students.

British Proprietary Medicine Inquiry.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the "patent" medicine traffic met on May 9th, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Norman, when official evidence regarding the development of the law relating to the sale of "patent" medicines and the state of the existing law in regard to them was given.

The first witness was Sir Nathaniel Highmore, solicitor to the Customs and Excise Department. He stated that duties on patent medicines were first imposed by an Act passed in 1783, when Lord George Cavendish expressed the opinion that an 8 per cent. duty would produce an annual revenue of £15,000. The duties were imposed upon articles sold by persons possessing certain qualifications, and who had served a regular apprenticeship to apothecaries. They were required to take out an annual licence, for which they paid 30s., and the articles sold were charged with duty according to their value. A threepenny duty was charged where the medicine was sold at less than 2s. 6d.; sixpence where the price was between 2s. 6d. and 5s., and one shilling where it was 5s. and upwards. This Act remained in force for two years, and was then superseded by a law which was repealed in 1802, when the Act was passed which constituted the formulation of the present law in reference to medicines. With regard to the duties upon the medicines themselves, a very long list of articles was specified in an Act passed in 1850, these including eau de Cologne and foreign medicines. This Act had not been repealed, and the list included many articles not known at the present day, such as "Daffy's Elixir" and "Toothache Pills," and a number of very peculiar things that were not mentioned, and appliances were included. If a medicine had no proprietary right it was exempted from duty. The fact that the person who received it chose to affix his own label recommending it did not make the medicine liable to duty. "Known, admitted, or approved" medicines were exempted from the duty under a judgment of the High Court given in 1903. His Board took the ruling of the Court as meaning that these medicines must be those whose ingredients were "known, admitted, and approved" for the cure, relief, or prevention of disorders and complaints in respect of which no proprietary right was claimed, and which were prepared according to recognised formulæ. In 1909 a judicial decision was given with regard to a preparation described as a brain and nerve food, and stated to consist largely of the white of eggs. The case in which the Board sought to recover the stamp duty chargeable was very strenuously opposed before the magistrate, who dismissed it. The preparation was recommended for persons suffering from mental strain, neuralgic headaches, and other ailments, and was sold in tablet form. The case was taken to the High Court, and came before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and two other judges, who had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the preparation was chargeable to duty. Herbs were not charged duty unless they were medicated, and medicated cigarettes escaped altogether. Personally, as the smoke of the cigarette was inhaled,

he thought this exemption was [illegible] Laws. Wines could be sold without a wine or spirit licence if they were sufficiently medicated, and it was clear from the label that they were intended purely for medicinal purposes. Under these circumstances only the medicine duty would be imposed. If, however, they were also sold as a beverage, then both duties. There were a great many of these medicated wines.

There was nothing to prevent any person making any medicine or mixture and advertising it as a cure for any disorder, and selling it broadcast to the public on payment of the stamp duty unless it contained poison. The police could take action where there was manifest fraud, but there was no case where any action had been taken by the police in a matter of this kind.

Evidence was given by Mr Leslie, of the Privy Council, regarding the relations of the Council towards "patent" medicines. He stated that they only came in touch with the matter indirectly through medical and pharmaceutical bodies.

On May 10th Mr G. V. Aitken, principal clerk at the Home Office, said that section 62 of the Food and Drugs Act imposed a penalty for the sale of a food or drug which was not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, but there was exemption where the food or medicine was proprietary. The Food and Drugs Act was administered by the Local Government Board, as the department mainly responsible for the public health, and there were obvious difficulties in bringing patent medicines under that section because it would be necessary to prove that the nature, quality, and substance demanded had not been given. It would be difficult to fix any chemical standard for proprietary medicines. The Home Office had also received some complaints about the action of the Press of the popular daily papers, religious papers, cheap magazines, some provincial papers, and particularly Sunday papers—in publishing quack advertisements. Some newspapers, according to the "British Medical Journal," had refused to insert advertisements of the book exposing secret preparations. The view of the Home Office was that the advertisement of proprietary medicine was often the cause of mischief, but that the evil was one which should be prevented rather by the spread of education than by legislation. The Department had received very few complaints of fraud in connection with patent medicines. Proceedings against the proprietors or vendors of these articles on the ground that they could not cure the diseases they mentioned were practically unknown.

With regard to the use of medicines and appliances for illegal purposes, the Home Secretary found it difficult to promote any measure which would be satisfactory and neither inoperative or too wide in its scope. Advertisements of these articles were usually couched in veiled language, and in many cases the drugs were so innocuous that it would be impossible to prosecute successfully. By a judgment delivered by Mr Justice Darling in 1890 it was held that no charge against the vendor could be sustained if the drug was in fact and in the knowledge of the accused harmless. The Select Committee of 1908 on Indecent Advertisements recommended that the ill-

[illegible], does it not occur to you that the chemist would make some up himself and not sell only the proprietary article?

Witness: The chemist as a rule knows quite well what these medicines are composed of. Most of them contain nothing of any value at all. The proprietor can take care of himself.

So far as the composition of patent and proprietary medicines is concerned, what is the attitude of the views of the General Medical Council? We ignore them as far as possible, as far as is consistent with public safety. If we find from analysis, if we are told, that a proprietary medicine contains a scheduled poison, a substance like morphine or strychnine, or mercury, etc., when a revision of the Pharmacopœia is made, a formula for a substance analagous to this—it does not claim to be identical—is introduced, and the idea of that is to safeguard the public against any possible changes of strength in the amount of the active ingredients present. I could give you an example—chlorodyne. We have a material that has a formula analagous, we believe, to that of chlorodyne. We do not say for a moment that it is identical, but by introducing it into the Pharmacopœia we establish for that substance a definite quantity of the poisonous ingredients. The idea is that there shall be a definite standard, and no possibility of variation in the amount of morphine that is used. The Chairman: Then the object is that medical men shall not prescribe a proprietary medicine concerning which they can have no personal knowledge, unless they care to do so, and are capable of making an analysis themselves, but that they should prescribe something of the same kind, as nearly the same as possible, from the British Pharmacopœia?—It is nearly that, but not quite. We do not want a medical man to prescribe; we do not want to suggest to him that he should prescribe anything at all; it is his own responsibility what he prescribes. But we aim at introducing a substance which shall be of constant strength; that if he wants to use a substance containing, as with chlorodyne, a certain amount of prussic acid, a certain amount of morphine, and a certain amount of chloroform, he shall have at hand, in a form that any chemist can understand, a substance of constant strength.

The Chairman: Then the term "chlorodyne" is not the property of one particular firm?—I believe not; I believe there are two or three types of chlorodyne in the market. We know so little of patent preparations that I speak with some hesitation upon that.

The Chairman: What special methods or what methods have you at your disposal for discovering when new proprietary preparations should be analysed by you?—This document is marked "Private and Confidential," but I believe I am at liberty to show it here. I have here a summary of the suggestions made by the several medical authorities of Great Britain and Ireland and by certain colonial bodies. This is in answer to enquiries as to what alterations should be made in the Pharmacopœia—what omissions and what additions. It is all tabulated; the source of the information is at the top, and the total given. The sources of information are the various colleges of physicians and surgeons and the universities throughout the kingdom. We have twenty-one of those bodies to whom we have referred. We have referred to the Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association, and we have tabulated their replies. We have applied for recommendations from certain wholesale firms, and their replies are noted also. Then there was a very valuable list supplied to us by the Pharmaceutical Society, and an analysis of about 2000 prescriptions. I forget the number exactly, but an analysis of a large number of consecutive prescriptions, which were tabulated, so that we could see as far as possible what things were actually in use. From that list I have compiled this rather terrible document, and you will find that in this list of prescriptions a good many proprietary articles are mentioned as being suggested for addition by one body, and by one body only, out of the twenty-one authorities. But, on the other hand, a certain number of these articles occur in the final list of prescriptions. There are some medical men who, for some reason best known to themselves, prefer to prescribe outside the Pharmacopœia—I mean, we are not quite sure that some medical men do not think that it is of advantage to appear to be modern in prescribing the last preparation in the market; but that is not a reason why it should be introduced into the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Aitken (from the Home Office) was recalled and cross-examined on the question of prosecutions. He said the Home Secretary determined the question of prosecutions; sometimes he acted without the police and sometimes with them. The Home Office had nothing to do with the Poisons Act, as it was administered by the Pharmaceutical Council, and they were not concerned at all in the prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Harry Lawson: Do you think it would be an advantage if all these powers were allocated to one department instead of being scattered over the Privy Council, the Home Office, the Pharmaceutical Society, etc.?

Witness: No, I do not. There are different questions which must be dealt with by different departments. The Committee adjourned until June 6th.

POISONING CASES.

Poisoned Wheat.—Thomas McNaught (49), labourer, living at Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy, ate poisoned wheat on July 3rd, during a fit of despondency. He has taken to the Melbourne Hospital for treatment.

Cyanide of Potassium.—The Coroner held an inquiry at the Morgue on July 11th, concerning the death of Samuel Gale (52), blacksmith, which occurred at Bouverie-street, Carlton, on June 19th. A verdict of death from prussic acid or cyanide of potassium self-administered was returned.

Rat Poison.—Dorothy Phipps (25), married woman, died at Lt. Levison-street, North Melbourne, on July 5th. She was in delicate health and somewhat depressed, and finding some rat poison in the house, swallowed some, with fatal result.

Strychnine.—The circumstances in connection with the death of Lilian Ada Neil (20), which occurred in the Melbourne Hospital on June 10, were inquired into at the Morgue by Dr Cole on June 29. Death was found to be due to strychnine poisoning. Dr Cole said that it was a strange thing that the girl's mother, knowing she had strychnine in her possession, did not take it away from her. There was medical evidence of deceased's unsoundness of mind at the time she took the poison.

Lysol.—Dr. R. H. Cole, the Coroner for Melbourne, held an inquiry at the Morgue on July 3rd, concerning the death of Florence Emma Lowenstein (25), which occurred at her father's house, Laura-street, Moonee Ponds, on July 2nd. The girl was in bad health, and during despondency swallowed lysol, an empty bottle of which was found near her bed. Dr Cole, in returning a verdict of death from Lysol poisoning, said:—"Nothing is done by those in authority, although Lysol is so frequently used by would-be suicides."

Beatrice Roach (19) married, residing at 58 Carlisle-street, Balaclava, was admitted to the Alfred Hospital on July 12, suffering from Lysol poisoning. On being discharged she was arrested on a charge of attempted self-murder and committed to the goal hospital.

Jean Meeking (31) married, living at 97 Palmerston-street, Carlton, was admitted into the Melbourne Hospital on July 14, in a serious condition. It appeared that she had gone to bed and had taken Lysol. Fortunately, the services of a doctor were obtained immediately, with the result that there is a chance of the woman's recovery.

Jennie Sharp (43), married, residing at Castlemaine-street, Yarraville, died on July 15th as the result of Lysol poisoning. Deceased had been in ill-health for some time, and was under medical treatment. She was found in an unconscious condition lying in bed, beside which was a cup containing a dark fluid, and under the pillow an empty Lysol bottle, and a letter addressed to her husband. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

List of Applications. The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

"Implement for administering liquid medicine to sheep and cattle." Comp. No. 5250. Arthur Chick.

Processes for the production of disinfectants. Dr. Paul Fleming. No. 5357.

TRADE MARKS.

The Trade Mark "Pergenol." The first appeal under the Trade Marks Act coming before Mr. Gordon Castle, Crown Solicitor of the Commonwealth, acting as law officer, has been upheld. The case concerned the registration of the word "Pergenol" for disinfectants and deodorisers. The Registrar of Trade Marks had held that "Pergenol" was not a coined word, and the meaning of the Act, and also that it resembled the word "Pergen," which was already registered for pharmaceutical preparations. The Crown Solicitor disagreed with both the objections, and directed the acceptance of the application. Mr. L. N. Waters appeared for the applicant.

Trade Marks Act.—The Trade Marks Act Amending Bill, which has been introduced into the Commonwealth House of Representatives, is designed to bring the Act into full conformity with the British law. Mark is deemed to include a device, brand, heading, label, ticket name, signature, word, letter, numeral or any combination thereof. On and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the Act shall apply to Papua. The section of the principal Act referring to the essential particulars of a registrable trade mark is repealed, and it is set out that the following shall be the essentials:—(a) The name of a company, individual or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (b) the signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (c) an invented word or words; (d) a word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being, according to its ordinary signification, a geographical name or a surname; (e) any other "distinctive mark." But a name, signature, word, or words other than such as fall within the above description shall not, except by order of the registrar, law officer or court, be deemed a "distinctive mark." Restriction is placed on the use of words of royal or national signification. Registration is held to be conclusive after seven years. Further power is taken to protect the public from the importation of goods bearing fraudulent marks.

MARKET REPORT.

Business has been quiet during July, and there are not many alterations to report. The wholesale houses state that the demand for assistants and relievers has slackened off, as is usual during the winter months. There have been several inquiries from buyers desirous of purchasing existing businesses, but there is no disposition on the part of owners to sell except at fancy prices. Three or four transfers have, however, taken place during the month, but the interests affected were not large.

Quinine remains firm.

Iodides and *Bromides* continue high.

Cod Liver Oil is a trifle cheaper.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

Raintites.—Distinctive "Joe." Ointment for human use. James Rainford, 71 Market-street, Redfern, Sydney.

GLYVER.—Invented word "Glyver." Medicated Soap, Glycerine, for use in medicine and pharmacy. Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, N.S.W.

VETOID.—The word "Vetoid." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Merley and James Ltd., Farringdon Road, London.

PANSY.—Device and word "Pansy." Eucalyptus oil to be used in pharmacy and medicines. The Sterling Remedies Co., Whirrakee, Bendigo.

WOODS'.—Distinctive label. Gout and Rheumatic Mixture for human use. George Wood, chemist, Rundle-street, Adelaide, and Hyde Park, S.A.

FRAGRA.—The word "Fragra." Preparation for the teeth. Colgate and Sons Ltd., Cootamundra, N.S.W.

CIRCASSIAN.—The word "Circassian" and combination of devices. Perfumery, toilet articles, perfumed soap, etc. Trustees of estate of Alfred Edments, 309-311 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

SEMREH.—The word "Semreh." Corks and bottle sealing devices. Viscose Co. Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria street, London.

KAUFMANN'S.—Distinctive label. Medicinal preparation for human use (Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters). A. P. Ordway and Co., 343 West 37th Street, New York, U.S.A.

VALDA.—Word "Valda" and combination of devices. Medicated pastilles for human use. Henry Carbonne, 49 Rue Reaumur, Paris, France, dispensing chemist.

HY-POL.—The invented word "Hy-pol." Paints, varnishes, enamels, varnish stains, stainers, and lacquers. Robt. Ingham, Clarke and Co. (Australasia) Ltd., 20 Young-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

CHEST-EAZE.—Distinctive label. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. The Pure Drugs Co., 58a Acland-street, St. Kilda.

LILAVAS.—The invented word "Lilavas." Ointment for human use. Chas. J. W. Savill, Duke-street, Clyde, N.S.W.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Combination of devices and the word "Gainsborough." Dyes and colours for furs, etc. Percy W. Merfield, trading as Collis and Co., High-street, Kew.

MI-KI.—The word "Mi-Ki." Chemical substances, used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. Messrs. Evelyn and Gorrie, Auckland, N.Z.

TONICO.—Device and word "Tonico." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. David Cohen and Co., Newcastle, N.S.W.

LIVATONA.—The word "Livatona." Medicine for human use. Chas. Thornfield, trading as Livatona Liver Cure Co., 318 Oxford-street, Sydney.

KUTIS.—The invented word "Kutis." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. V. E. Sharpe, pharmacist, 197 Oxford-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney. Application also applying for registration of this word for an ointment for human use.

NARCILDA.—The word Narcilda," Perfumery, toilet articles, etc. Alfred B. Scott, 47 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

SAVARS.—The word "Savars" and device. Perfumery, etc. Evans, Sons, Lescher, and Webb Ltd., 50 Hanover-street, Liverpool.

OBITUARY

The Late Mr. Albert Edward Hughes.—The announcement of the death of Mr. A. E. Hughes, which took place at his late residence, Pelham-street, Carlton, on July 5, will be received with regret by a large number of citizens. Mr. Hughes was born at Newcastle, N.S.W., in 1851, and came to Victoria at an early age with his parents, who settled at Beechworth—at that time known as The Ovens. After finishing his education he was apprenticed to Mr. Geo. Gammon, who was the leading pharmacist in that district, and with whom he remained for a number of years. Coming to Melbourne, he accepted a position with Messrs. Francis and Swift, Bourke-street, Melbourne, remaining with them until 1882, when he purchased the old-established business of the late Mr. Joseph Jelfs, at Elizabeth-street, North Melbourne, which he continued until the time of his death. Mr. Hughes always strove for the highest ideals in Pharmacy, and was widely known and respected in the district in which he had resided for so many years. He was a Justice of the Peace, and was also identified with many local and social institutions; a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for the last 30 years. He served for some years on the Council and was also Vice-President during the years 1907-8. Mr. Hughes suffered a great bereavement by the death of his wife some three years ago, and since that time his health has gradually declined. He leaves a family of two daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom is Mr. J. F. Hughes, pharmacist, of Moreland, and another Dr. A. H. Hughes, who is in practice in North Melbourne.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. A. J. Jenkin [illegible] Hill, has purchased Mr. John Lee[illegible]'s business at Mos[illegible]ell.

Mr. S. H. Blake, late of Yarra[illegible] has bought from Mr. J. Garrick his [illegible] Pharmacy at Footscray.

Mr. W. O. Straede, of Bunyip, has purchased Mr. F. A. Williams' business at Oakleigh. Mr. E. H. Lewis has taken over Mr. Straede's Bunyip[illegible] business.

Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, have appointed Mr. John A. Wilson as their permanent representative in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Wilson left London on June 1st. He will make his headquarters in Sydney, where the firm have taken offices. Mr. Wilson, it will be remembered, visited Australia last year, and during his stay here made a number of friends. The directors of the firm are to be congratulated on the choice of their representative, and also on the fact that their Australasian interests have developed to such an extent as to warrant a permanent office being established in the Commonwealth. Mr. Wilson, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived in Melbourne, on July 17th, by the "Runic," and went on to Sydney the following day.

Messrs. Denyer Brothers, Melbourne, report that shipments of Lubraseptic and Nasal Cream are now to hand, and solicit orders from all those who were disappointed in obtaining supplies. For the Hospital they are placing upon the market an entirely new line in waste receptacles, the lid of which is opened and closed by simply working a lever with the foot. Stooping and bending is absolutely done away with. The products of Johnson and Johnson, J. Elwood Lee Co., and the Galen Manufacturing Co. Ltd., London, are in the steady demand that set in some months ago. New shipments of Red Cross Kidney, Belladonna, and Strengthening Plasters are just to hand.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have landed a large consignment of Kirk's Soaps in assorted qualities. They are also showing a wide range of Grossmith's perfumery; and some new lines of Roger and Gallet's, including the "Smart Set" Eau de Cologne, "Sels Anglais" Smelling Salts, and Brilliantine. These lines are well got-up, with transparent labels, in neat glass-stoppered bottles, and form an attractive set for window display. Amongst other new goods are the "Master" shoulder braces and body belts; "Ozets" an attractively prepared line of pine tablets; "Helios" flasks, various designs, pint and quart size; and assorted nail brushes, two dozen packed in a box.

International Red Cross Conference at Washington.—In connection with this very important conference, the ninth held since the ratification of the famous Geneva Convention, which has done so much to humanise the conditions of war, an interesting competition was held. It was called the Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition, and was under Russian auspices, having been established by the Czarina in 1902. The subjects [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Messrs. Fay or and Sons they have unpacked a smaller size of this firm's Lavender Bags, together with a fresh supply of Violet Bags, both of which are excellently got up. Messrs. Roger and Gallet have sent out some new goods, including the "Cigaha" perfume, put up in a unique embossed bottle, contained in a handsome wooden box illustrating the name of the perfume; also "Rose Rouge" perfume, in green satin box, gold embossed; and "Concrete" pink face powders, in gilt metal cases with miniature pad. Three new lines of the Boquet series of "Veloutee" powders are to hand—Fleurs de Tokio, Rose, and Carnation. Another of Roger and Gallet's new lines is the "Smart Set" Eau de Cologne, which is put up in small white glass bottles, sprinkler top and glass cap, with gold decorated transparent labels. Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have also just opened a big shipment of Wolff's goods, including the "Divina" perfume, in square cut glass bottles, the Divinia bath salts, and Crystal Brilliantine. The "Dew of Lilies" perfume may now be had in three sizes, in bottles similar to the popular "Dew of Violets."

Mr E. Merck, Darmstadt, writes:—"Considering fatal cases which repeatedly occurred of late, the following communication is likely to interest your readers. In consequence of the toxic symptoms which have been observed to occur in some cases after taking large doses of bismuth mucilage in the 'X'-ray examination of the oesophagus and stomach, numerous experiments have been made by 'X'-ray workers to find a perfectly harmless and at the same time satisfactory substitute for bismuth. Recently, the use of Barium sulphate has been warmly recommended for this purpose; it is insoluble in water and in acids, and trials made on man have demonstrated its harmlessness, as it passes through the stomach and intestines unchanged, and with the entire absence of any unpleasant action whatever. A Barium meal suitable for examination of the stomach and intestines by 'X'-rays is prepared by boiling a mixture of 5 oz. of Barium sulphate, ½ oz. of mondamin, ½ oz. of sugar, 2-3rd oz. of cocoa, with 18 oz. of water. For determining the condition of the oesophagus and for stomach examination, the content of Barium sulphate in the meal may be increased to 40 per cent. Caution is necessary when using Barium sulphate for 'X'-ray diagnosis, as only a pure product should be employed, which must be absolutely free from soluble salts of Barium, the presence of which, even in small quantities, produces toxic effects. For internal administration in 'X'-ray Diagnosis, I now issue a specially-prepared product under the designation: Barium Sulphate Merck—Extra pure, free from soluble Barium salts, for 'X'-ray diagnosis. The product is carefully analysed before being supplied, in order to guarantee the absence of soluble salts of Barium. To avoid confusion, when ordering please state in full—'Barium Sulphate for "X"-Ray Diagnosis.'"

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. are pushing the sale of De Leon's nail polishing powder by means of select circularising, as a result of which they anticipate a small but steady demand for the line. They are also showing, amongst new goods, the "Redo" polishing cloths for the finger nails. Each envelope contains two polishing cloths, one of which is impregnated ready for use, with a nail polishing preparation. "Throatlets," antiseptic throat pastilles, manufactured by Alfred Jones, London, have been placed on the market in small decorated tins. Tower's aromatic, antiseptic wood tooth picks are now obtainable, 300 in a box. The "Cornepoli" split whalebone hair brush is a new line, which is both cheap and attractive. A further consignment of I.R. hot water bottles has just been unpacked. In toilet goods, the firm is showing crystal glass lip salve jars, with silver-plated tops; longer size silver-mounted perfume bottles; and an assortment of silver-mounted smelling salt bottles in several new designs.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. Fairthorne, Junr., of Launceston, spent a few days in Melbourne early in July.

Mr. F. G. Corinaldi has been assisting Mr. C. Gedeke, Fitzroy, for a short period.

Mr. J. C. Holzgrefe is at present with Mr. Frank Lawson, North Melbourne.

Mr. Wakelin, of Wood's Peppermint Cure Co., Sydney, was in Melbourne during the month, on his way to Adelaide.

Mr. T. E. Turner, Auburn, left on July 10th, on a trip to Hobart, *via* Burnie, Devonport, and Launceston.

Mr. A. L. Cravfn has been relieving for Mr. E. V. J. Hughes (Nathalia), who has been indisposed.

Mr. J. V. Kay, of Traralgon, has recovered from his recent illness, and is now in charge of his business again.

Mr. Frank Newman is relieving at Messrs. Gibson and Moloney's pharmacy, Lygon-street, Carlton, for a fortnight.

Mr. W. H. Howitt, a recent arrival from England, is relieving Mr. R. Cheesman, Sandringham, during the latter's illness.

Dr. J. W. Florance, Mooroopna, has engaged Mr. W. J. McGregor, who was lately assisting Mr. J. Champion, Richmond.

Mr. J. Murphy, who has been with Mr. W. B. Utber, Parkville, for some time has gone to Mr. T. V. Dickson, Geelong.

Mr. Jas. Hislop, Windsor, has engaged Miss V. Sheridan, as assistant. Miss Sheridan served her apprenticeship to Mr. P. R. Bayley, Werribee.

Country Chemists in town during the month included Messrs. W. O. Straede, Buninyong; John Llewellyn, Mansfield; Andrew Black, Camperdown; W. G. Leigh, Echuca; E. E. Malyon, Ballarat; F. H. Gough, Echuca; and J. J. Cocking, Bendigo.

Presentation to Mr. Arthur Vale.—At a meeting of the committee of the Chemists' Cricket Club held at Messrs. Martin and Pleasance's Pharmacy, Collins-street, on July 15th, Mr. D. Shaw, president of the Club, said that he had a pleasant duty to perform, and that was on behalf of a few members of the club to hand to Mr. Arthur Vale, the Hon. Secretary, a silver cake-dish and toast-rack, as a memento of his recent marriage to Miss Kathleen De Lacy, who was also (3-in. and 3¼in.) has come to hand. From

a registered pharmacist. He congratulated Mr Vale on his allegiance to the craft, and wished him every success in his married life. Mr Vale suitably responded, and thanked the members who had joined in the presentation, and for the kindness which prompted their thoughtful action.

Mr. Harril C. Dod, formerly demonstrator at the College of Pharmacy, returned to Melbourne by the R.M.S. "Otway" on July 1st, after an absence of seven years. Mr Dod, it will be remembered, on completion of his pharmaceutical course, left for California, where he entered the Berkley University, with a view of taking up the mining engineering course. In this he was eminently successful, securing high credits in the various subjects, and ultimately obtaining the B.Sc. degree in this subject. He spent some time both in California and Nevada, doing practical work in connection with his studies. He then went to Germany, and for five months devoted special attention to an investigation of the Joubert process at Hohenlohehutte. On completing this, Mr. Dod spent some time in Great Britain, and during his stay in London he visited the School of Pharmacy at Bloomsbury Square, and met Professor Greenish, and some of the other lecturers. He spent about four months in England, and has now returned to practise his profession in Australia. Mr. Dod was in California at the time of the great earthquake, during the excitement of which he had the misfortune to have the gold medal awarded to him at the Honour Examination at the College of Pharmacy stolen. Mr. Dod states that the course he underwent at the College of Pharmacy was considered by the Faculty to be of sufficient value to warrant his being given two years' credit in the subject of chemistry. He preferred, however, not to take advantage of this concession, and as a result came out with very high marks at all the terminal examinations. Speaking of pharmacy in America, the main thing which struck Mr Dod was the extent to which company pharmacy or "cham" drug stores, as they are called, had grown; the comparatively low prices which obtained, and the relegation of the pharmaceutical department to the rear, and often most obscure, portion of the establishment. Cigars, candies, iced drinks, and even liquors, were prominently displayed in the drug-store windows, and in many cases an unobservant person would not see any indication that the shop in question was a pharmacy at all.

An Australian Abroad.—It is high time that I wrote you some news of how I have been getting on. Soon after arriving here, I presented your letter of introduction to Mr. Bremridge, who received me very kindly, and showed me over the school in Bloomsbury Square. It is a very fine school, but, as it is not compulsory to attend the official school, most pharmacy students prepare for examination at other pharmacy colleges. This is explained by the fact that the Society's school runs a nine months' course, while the private schools cover the work—or, perhaps, I should say "cram" it—in three months. Mr. Bremridge invited me to an evening lecture, and there I met the President. There was a lecture on "Osmotic Pressure and its Physiological Relations," and another on the "Analysis of Ferri Quininæ et Str[illegible]." [illegible] the College. There was a large [illegible] the centre, silver vases [illegible] lecture-room. About a week later I called [illegible], and met Prof. Crossley (the Dean) and Prof. Greenish, [illegible] Mr. Bremridge [illegible] well most likely for another six months [illegible] will be established. At this I was rather surprised. He also told me, that if a Victorian wished to register, he would have to produce [illegible] lectures, certificates of prelim., intermediate and final examinations. This seems rather unnecessary, as surely the greater includes the less. I have thoroughly studied the requirements of the Minor examination, and, even without [illegible] consider the Victorian exam. to be of a higher standard. I should say that our Final is intermediate between the Minor and Major. The salaries paid here to assistants are not very [illegible] ring, although, of course, living is slightly dearer than in Australia. Unqualified assistants [illegible] dors get 25s. to 30s.; qualified [illegible], £2 to £2 10s.; and manager, £3, and, very seldom, £3 10s. Half-time work and relieving are not [illegible] doing. The hours for full time men are, as a rule, from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., and from what I can make out there is no compulsory half-day. A fully qualified man that I know gets one Saturday afternoon off a month. The prices are peculiar when compared with ours. I had a six-ounce bottle of cough mixture, tablespoonful dose, made up to a prescription for 7d. Everything is cut very fine. Mr Say and I spent Easter in Paris and Rouen, and had a very enjoyable time. Most of the pharmacists in France are bacteriologists and analysts as well, and in Paris don't go in very much for window dressing, which, when it is done, often consists of a display of bacteriological apparatus, sera, antitoxins, normal solutions, etc. In company with two other Australians, I am leaving next week for a motor cycle tour of the Continent. We will pass through Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France, and intend taking five or six weeks over the trip. We will spend a week in Berlin. The roads over here and on the Continent are very fine, and we anticipate a very good time. I will write again on my return, and give you some impressions. I might say that I have quite recovered from my illness, and am putting on weight.—Cyril J Tonkin.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATHS

Hughes.—On the 4th July, at his residence, No. 230 Pelham street, Carlton, Albert Edward Hughes, J.P., chemist, the dearly loved father of J. F. J., Dr. A. H. K., M. V., and F. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Lacey.—On the 10th July, at her parents' residence, 171 Bourke-street, Melbourne, Hilda Beatrice, the beloved and only daughter of James and Beta Lacey, aged 28 years.

Wilson.—On the 11th July, at Morrison's Pharmacy, Castlemaine, Margaret Emily, the beloved infant daughter of John and Emily Wilson, aged 7 months.

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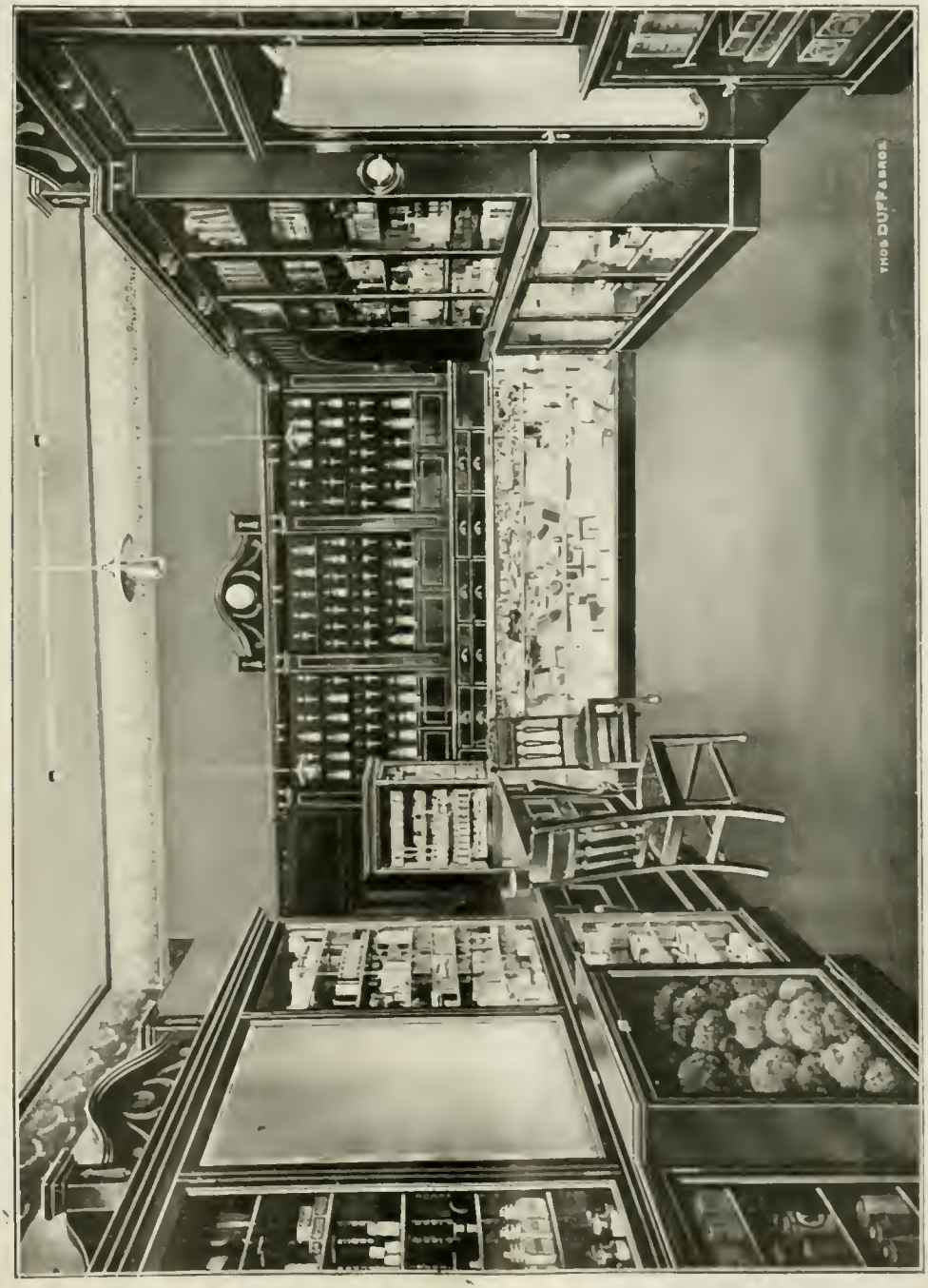

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"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

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The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

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Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

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Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

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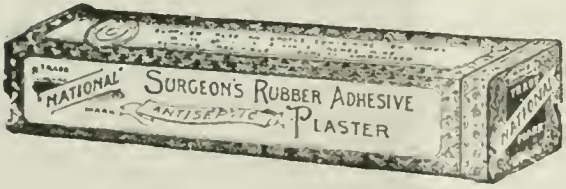

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

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In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

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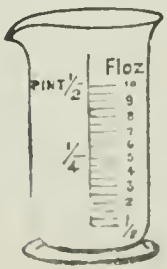

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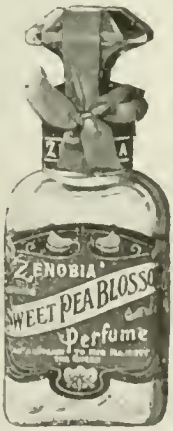

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MALTED MILK
In Powder Form.
No Cooking. Prepared instantly by stirring vigorously in water, hot or cold.
THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.
The first thought of experienced dietitians when selecting a palatable, nourishing easily assimilated food.
The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.
Used more extensively every year in the feeding of infants, and as a supplementary nutriment for growing children. Also with increasing confidence by adults as a table beverage in the home – superior to tea or coffee at meals—and an efficient corrective of insomnia taken hot before retiring.
In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores.
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FOR NEARLY
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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

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The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers.

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Patented in the United Kingdom America, and on the Continent.

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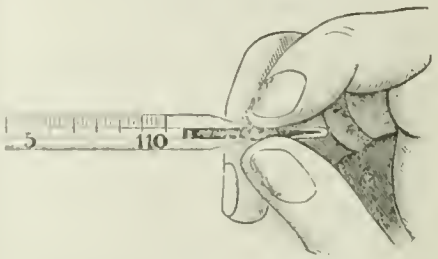

All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass" which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

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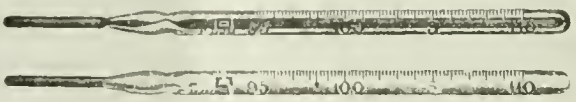

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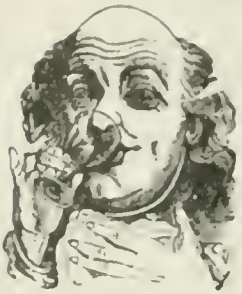
THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (1st Standard) will be held on Friday, the 21st June, 1912. Particulars may be obtained from A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Sydney, May, 1912.

The next Preliminary Examination (1st Standard) will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th June, 1912. Particulars may be obtained from A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, May, 1912.



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DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

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CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be :—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools*," *by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs, and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Castle. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in DECEMBER, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, and 11th SEPTEMBER, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
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SOFT GLYCERINE

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GLYCERINE AND BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES,

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This pleasant, gentle laxative known under the title of

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Syrup of California Figs... ... ... 3 fluid drachms
Aromatic Elixir of Senna (Fl. extr. senna, essence of cassia, cloves and mint) manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only ... 1 fluid drachm

Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

Its production satisfies the demand of the profession for a pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession, and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

Its Ethical Character.

California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and of the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

As a safeguard to their patients against the many imitations put upon the market under the common term of Syrup of Figs, we invite physicians, when prescribing, to specify in full—

California Syrup of Figs (Syr. Fici. Cal.).

Sold throughout Australia in two sizes, **1/3** *and* **1/11.**

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Australian Branch: 5 & 7 Barrack Street, SYDNEY.

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PINE - - - TABLETS.

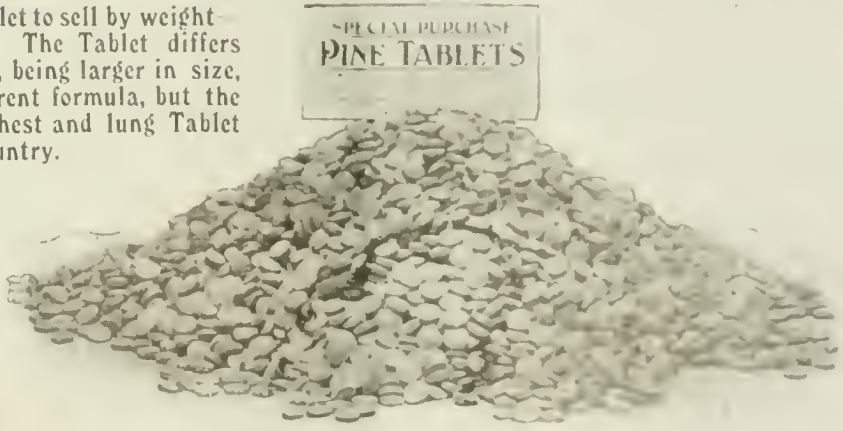
About 56 Tablets in a neatly decorated tin size 3¼ x 2 x ⅝ ins. deep. Soothing to the Chest, very pungent, warming, and palatable. They are hard and without grit, and sell readily at 1/- per box. We give you showcards to help sales, and they are printed in well chosen colors.

ONE RETAIL CHEMIST SOLD 5 GROSS IN 12 WEEKS

3/- per doz., 6 doz.; 12/9 per doz., 12 doz.; 2/6 doz., 5 gross

This is a Tablet to sell by weight by the ounce. The Tablet differs from the above, being larger in size, and of a different formula, but the most popular chest and lung Tablet sold in this country.

Sell them as Chest and Lung Tablets or Pine Tablets, and we are able to supply you bottle labels and showcards.



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28 lbs. ... 1/- 56 lbs. ... 11½d. 112 lbs. 11d. *Fine Tins*

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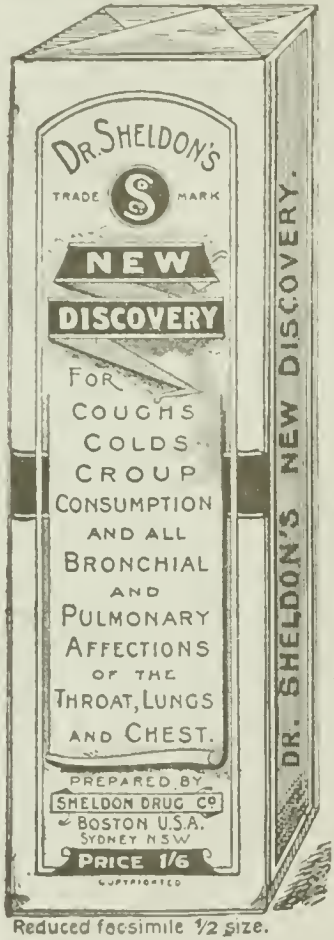

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Lord Chesterfield could not have spoken words more applicable to the medical profession and the drug trade.

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This is a case of "worth doing," and "worth doing well," and therefore he prescribes

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